MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Espanola District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
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Deputy Minister

1983

MAP 1

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL SETTING OF ESPANOLA DISTRICT

Espanola District

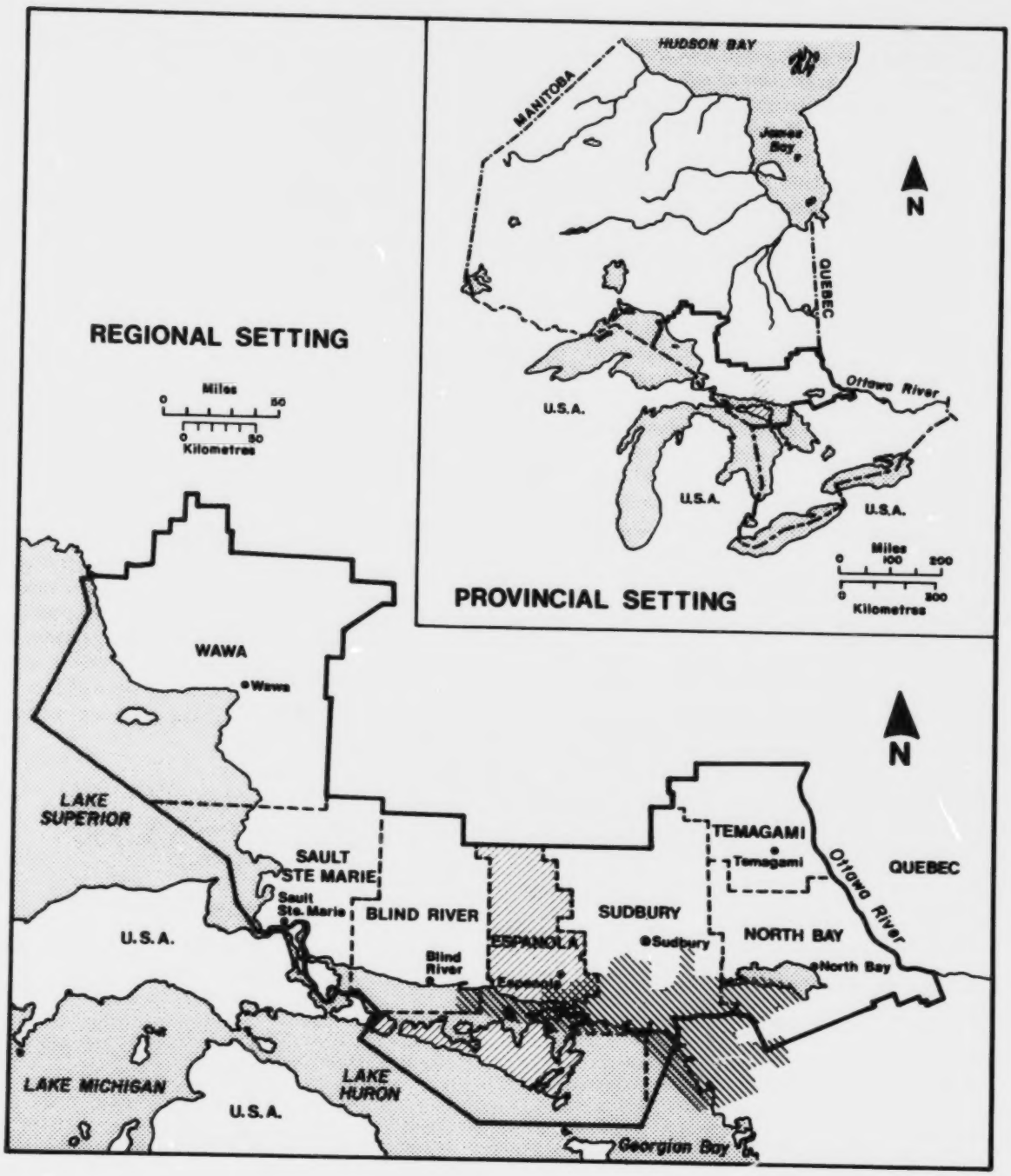
District Administrative Boundary

Northeastern Region Administrative Boundary

Provincial Boundary

International Boundary

North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources' has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Espanola District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. These *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Northeastern Region

District Manager
Espanola District

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A: district context

1. LOCATION

The Espanola District is one of seven Administrative Districts in the Northeastern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources (map 1). The District is located just to the west of the Regional Municipality of Sudbury and has extensive shoreline on Lake Huron. From the most southern point on Fitzwilliam Island to the most northerly boundary this District stretches over 180 kilometres. It is 160 kilometres at the widest east-west extent. The total land and water area is 17,728 square kilometres, of which the waters of Lake Huron cover 8,108 square kilometres.

2. PHYSICAL PATTERNS

Espanola District sits within a transitional zone that separates Northern from Southern Ontario. Manitoulin Island, for instance, is similar in climate and land form to the Tobermory-Owen Sound area, while that part of the District north of the Trans-Canada Highway is typical of the Canadian Shield near Chapleau.

The planning area normally receives an annual precipitation of 81 cm. of which 39 cm. falls as rain during the summer months and 208 cm. as snow in the winter season.

The mean daily temperature for the year is near 4°C; the mean July maximum temperature is 18°C, while in January the mean minimum is -11°C. Generally speaking, the climate is more moderate near the Lake Huron shoreline than inland.

The bedrock of the Espanola District generally consists of two different types of rock: sedimentary and igneous. Manitoulin and other North Channel islands are composed of limestones and sandstones while the north shore area consists mainly of granite rocks in the north and volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the south.

The planning area rises in elevation from the south to the north. The surface of Lake Huron is 177 metres above sea level while many areas in the northern tier of townships are above 530 metres.

There are two major exceptions to this general pattern. The escarpment along the north shore of Manitoulin Island rises abruptly from the North Channel to heights over 300 metres while 16 kilometres to the north, across the channel, are the even more spectacular LaCloche Mountains that reach 390 metres in peaks such as White Mountain and Mount McBean.

There is a broad variety of soil in the District ranging from heavy clays to stoney sands; large areas have little or no soil cover.

The height of land between the Arctic and Great Lakes drainage basins runs in an east-westerly direction approximately 40 km. north of the planning area. Consequently, all surface waters of the Espanola District eventually drain to Lake Huron and the broad pattern of flow is in a southerly direction.

The vast majority of the mainland part of the planning area is drained by the Spanish River and its major tributaries, the Sable and the Wakonassin.

The Espanola planning area is found adjacent to the northern boundary of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region and contains representative areas of three forest sections: Huron-Ontario, Sudbury-North Bay, and Temagami. Obviously, the forest is of a very mixed nature. In the southern areas, hardwoods such as maple, oak and ironwood are common, while in the more northerly sections, stands of pines and spruces occur more frequently. Poplars, birch and balsam fir occur regularly over the whole District.

3. CULTURAL PATTERNS

Most of the permanent inhabitants are located in the southern part of the District: Gore Bay, South Baymouth, Manitowaning, Little Current, Whitefish Falls, and Spanish all are situated on the shores of Lake Huron. Even the three other sizeable communities, Espanola, Webbwood and Massey, are within 20 km. of this lake. The total population of the planning area is 23, 548 people. Espanola, the largest centre, has a population of 5,800. Approximately 16 percent of the population are native peoples; they are associated with eleven different reserves which cover roughly 6 percent of the District.

For approximately 10,000 years this area was the hunting range for small groups of Algonquin Indians and their cultural ancestors. Then, in the 1700's and 1800's, the Northwest Company and, later, the Hudson Bay Company, established and maintained fur trading posts.

Starting in the mid 1800's, the local forests were logged for white and red pine and by the end of the century large areas along the lower Spanish river and on Manitoulin Island were cleared for farming. Fishing in the North Channel became a major occupation in this same time period.

During the early 1900's, parts of the North Channel and the shores of some of the larger lakes became important for recreation for both residents and tourists.

This chronological pattern of development (native peoples, fur trade, logging, fishing, farming and recreation) is common to most of the planning area.

Tables 1 and 2 illustrate the composition of the local labour force.

TABLE 1 COMPOSITION OF LABOUR FORCE (Employment Factors 1977)

	Ont.	District of Manitoulin	Twp. of Spanish River	Twp. of North Shore
Primary agriculture forestry fishing & trapping mining	5%	18%	20%	42%
Secondary manufacturing construction	31%	16%	27%	30%
Tertiary transportation trade finance community	64%	66%	53%	28%

TABLE 2 PRIMARY SECTOR BREAKDOWN (1977 — % of Labour Force)

	Dist. of Manitoulin	Twp. of Spanish River	Twp. of North Shore
Agriculture	86%	66%	3%
Forestry	6%	17%	5%
Fishing & Trapping	3%	1%	1%
Mining	6%	1%	33%
	18% of Total Labour Force	20% of Total Labour Force	42% of Total Labour Force

Just over thirty percent of the land base of the District is patented land, while the remainder is Crown land.

The large majority of the patented property lies in the southern half of the planning area.

The main transportation routes are also located in the southern half of the Espanola District. The Trans-Canada Highway and the Canadian Pacific Railway cross the District in a west-east manner north of the Spanish River.

Highway 6 and a spur line of the CPR run south from Espanola to Manitoulin Island. Highway 6 continues south from Little Current to South Baymouth where access to Tobermory is provided by Chi-Chee-Maun car ferry.

Access to the northern part of the District is possible by two gravel roads. Highway 553 parallels the Sables River to Ritchie Falls and an agreement road partially maintained by the E.B. Eddy Forest Products Company Ltd. cuts north from Webbwood and runs to Ramsey.

An industrial, recreational boat harbour at Little Current on the north east shore of Manitoulin Island, is the most important harbour in the planning area. Other harbours are located at South Baymouth, Manitowaning, Providence Bay, Gore Bay, Kagawong, Whitefish Falls and Spanish.

Both a major electrical power line and the Trans-Canada pipeline cross the District just to the north of and parallel to Highway 17. Hydro electric generation plants are located in conjunction with dams at High Falls, Nairn Center, Lorne Falls and Espanola.

B: terms of reference

The *Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The document identifies land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The document indicates what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies, such as conservation authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The document has no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, it may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The

Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities, through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

Official plans exist or are near completion for the District of Manitoulin; the Town of Espanola; the Township of Baldwin; the Sables-Spanish Rivers Planning Area and the Township of the North Shore.

The *Sudbury Zoning Order*, administered by Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, provides development guidelines for seven unorganized townships to the east and south of the Town of Espanola: Truman, Totten, Tofflemire, Roosevelt, Hyman, Foster and Curtin.

In addition to the existing official plans and zoning orders, all of the Espanola District's North Channel islands and shorelands are included within the boundaries of the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve (NGBRR).

The North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve is a part of Ontario which has received special status due to its recreational potential and strategic location relative to centres of population. The Reserve spans parts of five MNR districts (see map 1). *The North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act* which established the Reserve in 1963 directed the Minister to formulate a land use plan for the public lands which have potential for recreation. In 1971, the Minister tabled a plan, for the Reserve, which has been in effect to the present time. The original *Reserve Plan* was developed on the general concept that the recreational use of Crown land would normally be given preference over other uses but where other uses would not be excluded, except for very special cases.

The *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines* has been developed in keeping with the intent and purpose of the *Act*. Although the main concepts of the original *Reserve Plan* have been maintained, some alterations have been made in the *Land Use Guidelines* to accommodate changed conditions. The *Land Use Guidelines* has given special recognition to the unique recreation features of the Reserve and will provide direction for the management of the area. The *Act* which created the Reserve will remain in effect to guide future review and revisions of this document.

Direction previously provided by the Sudbury District land disposition plan to guide the disposition of Crown land will now be in the *Sudbury* and *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines*.

In the event of conflict between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Espanola District and the *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

There is, in this District, a small portion of the Nickel District Conservation Authority. Conservation authorities are independent corporate agencies set up jointly, under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, by local municipalities and the Province of Ontario to develop and implement water and related land management programs. The *Conservation Authorities Act* is administered on behalf of the Province of Ontario by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The 39 conservation authorities are presently completing watershed plans that will outline the long term direction of all authority programs. The primary program of authorities in flood and erosion control complements the Ministry's programs while the authorities other programs, particularly those in forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation, supplement the efforts of the Ministry in these same areas. Both agencies are making every effort to reduce duplication and overlap in their planning and ensure that the delivery of resource management programs achieves the greatest possible benefits to the people of Ontario.

C: planning process

The *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines* was developed through a number of stages which, collectively, are known as the planning process. Once the resource targets were assigned to the District from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*, the first step was the collection of data. Information was assembled pertaining to the people and natural resources, the present development and use of the land, and the needs and wants of the residents. Using this information as a data base, an analysis was carried out to determine the resource potential, trends, conflicts and potential issues. In the second step and based upon Ministry policies, targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*, and public input, options relating to future growth and development of the natural resources within the Espanola District were developed. As a third step the planning option which seemed to offer the greatest achievement of targets and public acceptance was chosen. The last step was to prepare the preferred planning option in more detail, which was then developed into the final plan for Ministerial review. Section II is the result of that review.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process described above first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally when the *Land Use Guidelines* were being developed. A *Background Information Document for the Espanola District* was prepared and circulated. An open house was held in February of 1980 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document that outlined two planning options for the Espanola District. An open house was held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open house and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, analysed, evaluated and filed.

Based on the analysis of all the public input received, and further staff evaluation, a draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of the public comment and discussed the draft *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District will utilize its land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The targets were initially tested in the District individually through an analysis of resource potential. To ensure proper integration of resource management activity they were then tested collectively. This process resulted in the identification of potential areas of land use activity conflicts. Ultimately these conflicts were resolved either through target adjustment or the determination of management guidelines that would ensure appropriate integration of land use activities. (Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II C).

To demonstrate how the targets could be achieved within the District planning options were developed and the public was consulted as to their social acceptability. In the options presented by the Espanola District in the Phase II document, *Proposed Policies and Planning Options*, all of the assigned targets were achieved.

E: summary of planning options

Planning options were developed to indicate the various means in which the land and water resources might be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning exercise. Options were created by first developing a basic land use plan and then applying allocation flexibility information to the basic plan.

It was concluded that the opportunity to create discrete land use options is quite limited in the Espanola District because of the volume of the resource targets assigned to the District, the need to support and encourage existing local economic activities, the need to be practical and the need to recognize the natural capabilities of the land and water base.

Consequently, under the existing planning situation it appeared that in the Espanola District the only major opportunity for option development existed in the area of Crown land recreation. Present information suggests that the demand for the less intensive activities such as boating, swimming, camping, backcountry travel-hiking, canoeing, nature photography and nature viewing does not exceed or yet approach the capability of the land and water base to supply these opportunities. Consequently the opportunity existed for the Ministry to focus its management effort in certain discrete areas of the District and to, conversely, perhaps restrict recreational uses in other areas of the District.

Options A and B were developed to illustrate two different ways of utilizing Crown land for

various recreational activities. It was emphasized that these two options did not represent the only allocation of land for recreational purposes; they only dealt with the recreational land use allocations where some flexibility exists.

Each option dealt with the same four activities: special fisheries management (such as more enforcement effort, more stocking effort), recreation that depends on restricted vehicle access (such as hiking, tenting, nature photography) and canoeing. A brief description of the two options follows.

1. OPTION A

The following outlines option A:

- special fisheries management areas at the mouths of Srigley Creek, the Mindemoya River, and the Manitou and Blue Jay Rivers. Each of these water bodies are part of important trout and salmon migratory waterways;
- two enhanced access recreational areas were also shown, one in Plourde and Poncet Townships (locally known as the Spinweb or Plaunt's Cut), and one in the north end of the District which includes the large lakes called Mozhabong, Sinaminda, and Shakwa;
- a controlled access area including parts of Lefebvre and Fontaine Townships. This area has an existing circle canoe route of regional importance, three to four fairly large lakes and several smaller ones. Most of the lakes are presently connected by trails; road access presently exists only to the southeastern corner of this area; and,
- this option proposed that the Spanish River be formally identified as a "District" canoe route until developed for energy purposes.

Table 3 outlines some of the advantages and disadvantages of this option.

TABLE 3 OPTION A

Management Area/ Designated Use	General Purpose	Location	Advantages	Disadvantages
Special Fisheries Management	Sport fishing; (trout and salmon) fish production (other uses permitted)	Providence Bay Michael's Bay Srigley Bay	Summer nursery areas for young fish; sites of existing spring & fall migratory runs; fair to good access; attraction for tourist industry, little equipment required (i.e. can fish from shore).	Conflicts with existing private property owners; "good" fishing area relatively confined; over crowding during peak run periods becoming a problem; fish populations are not self-sustaining.
Recreation Access Encouraged	Recreation areas containing a concentration of camping, boating, fishing opportunities to be well accessed by a road network (other uses permitted)	Plourde & Poncet Twp.; Del Villano Hotte & Ouellette Twps.	Existing road networks established; access to several lakes; established use.	Considerable travel time from population centres; some conflicts with other uses (i.e. commercial tourism, forest management).
Recreation, Limited Access	Recreation — areas contain a concentration of back country recreation opportunities; recreational road access discouraged (other uses permitted but more strongly regulated than in above category.	Lefebvre & Fontaine Townships.	Good combination of physical features (rivers, lakes, beaches, hills, etc.); established canoe route; accessible by road only on southern perimeter; established use.	Area allocated for timber harvest in next 2 decades; possible conflicts with established tourist operations.
Canoe Route	Recreation — canoeing	Spanish River	Accessible at north, south & middle but no bridge crossings; a recognized waterway — popular on a provincial scale; canoeable from spring to fall.	River identified for hydroelectric potential; significant mineral & timber potentials in valley

Option A, together with the basic plan, achieved all of the targets set for the Espanola District by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

2. OPTION B

The following outlines option B:

- special fisheries management areas were identified that include Bayfield Sound, South Bay and the East Burnt Islands. These large water areas have considerable potential for sport fish production;
- three enhanced access recreational areas were identified in Gaiashk and Lehman Townships, Strain Township and Shebananing and Dunlop Townships;
- the controlled access area was located in the very north east of the District and included the north half of Sinaminda Lake, all of Squirrel, Alton and Little Pogamasing Lakes. This is a fairly isolated part of the District and inaccessible by road at the present; and,
- in this option the proposed canoe route would be the circle route in Lefebvre and Fontaine Townships that runs from Lac aux Sables to Big Trout, Long, Bark, Lower Bark, Poupore and back to Sables.

Table 4 outlines the advantages and disadvantages of option B.

Option B, together with the basic plan, achieved all of the targets set for the Espanola District by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

TABLE 4 OPTION B

Management Area/ Designated Use	General Purpose	Location	Advantages	Disadvantages
Special Fisheries Management	Sport fishing; fish production (other uses permitted)	Bayfield Sound (perch, bass, pike) South Baymouth (perch, bass, pike) East Burnt Island Group (perch,bass, pike and splake).	Productive, self sustained fish populations; large, open areas.	Some conflict with users; good equipment required (large boats, motors, etc.); public access largely undeveloped.
Recreation Access Encouraged	Recreation areas containing a concentration of camping, boating, fishing, opportunities — to be well accessed by a road network (other uses permitted.)	Lehman & Gaiashk Township Shebanning & Dunlop Township Strain Township.	Relatively close to population centres; areas presently moderately popular.	Road networks not developed; some conflicts with other uses; excepting for Gaiashk Township concentrations of lakes not as high as in areas of Option A; some severe water quality concerns.
Recreation, Limited Access	Recreation — areas contain a concentration of back country recreation opportunities; recreational road access discouraged (other uses permitted but more strongly regulated than in above category).	Alton, Del Villano & Dennie Townships.	Fair combination of physical features — but not as good as in option A; accessible by road only on south-west perimeter; not allocated for timber harvest for next 2 decades	Possible conflicts with commercial tourist operators but not as much as in option A; some but not extensive "back country" recreational use.
Canoe Route	Recreation — canoeing	Fontaine & Lefebvre Townships Aux Sables River	Established use; series of attractive lakes; no road crossing; access at southern end.	Area allocated for timber harvest in next 2 decades; possible conflicts with established tourist operations.

F: response to planning options

The purpose of public consultation is to assist the Ministry in the preparation of plans that best serve the people. To accomplish this, the Ministry encouraged the public to respond to two previous documents, *Background Information — Espanola District*, released in March of 1980 and the *Proposed Policies and Planning Options, May 1982*.

The exchange of ideas which followed provided the Ministry with additional information on local and Provincial needs and values.

a. Circulation and Response

A total of 310 copies of the *Proposed Policies and Planning Options* document, plus 11,000 copies of a summary tabloid were circulated on both a Provincial and local level by use of mailing lists and the services of the local newspapers.

Approximately 150 people attended an open house held in Espanola to discuss the proposed plan with Ministry staff.

The following table illustrates the volume of the public comments received.

TABLE 5 PUBLIC RESPONSE

Total Number of people and/or Groups[1] who commented directly on Planning Options	
Written Submissions	
Questionnaires	134
File Memos	37
Formal Petitions: 1 — # of signatures	86
2 — # of signatures	414
Meetings: 1 — # of people present	114
2 — # of people present	13
3 — # of people present	14
	39
TOTAL	914

(1) representative of a group was counted as 1, not as the number of people who were actually members of the group. This table does not include the numbers generated by inputs received after Dec. 31, 1982, although this late material was given consideration.

b. Key Issues and Concerns

The main points of concern raised in public reaction to the *Proposed Policies and Plan Options* document are addressed in detail in reports available at the Espanola District Office. Briefly, the major issues discussed by respondents were:

- slightly over 400 people, by means of a petition, objected to the concept of a second layer of provincial level planning being placed on top of the existing layer of municipal planning (ie. official plans);
- opinions on the proposed access roads policy were mixed. While it seems that many people favour the greater use of limited or restricted access area management techniques, an almost equal number of people want improved and enhanced access to natural resource areas;
- many comments related to forest management were received (ie. improved regeneration);
- the need for improved fisheries management was often stressed (ie. stocking of warm water species);
- intense debate over the proposed park policy was recorded, and included both strong sup-

port and strong opposition to the three candidate parks;

- over 150 groups and individual citizens disputed the Mininstry's proposal to manage the Spanish River as an energy resource with interim recreational uses — most respondents wanted the Spanish identified as a waterway park candidate;
- the Ministry's proposed management direction for the North Channel was almost universally criticized as being too permissive by those who commented on this management area. From the input received it appears that a significant number of people supported an increased emphasis on the recreational intent of the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act* as it applies to the North Channel; and,
- most people who commented on the planning options supported Option A.

c. Ministry Response

The Ministry of Natural Resources, in the Espanola District, has attempted to incorporate many of the ideas generated by the public through their review of the proposed planning options in the development of the final *Land Use Guidelines*.

The final document is based on Option A, the option that received the largest amount of public support.

- the majority of the North Channel area will be managed as a natural or no development area. As most members of the public who commented about the North Channel area want to see this area remain "undeveloped", the "no development" zone of the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Plan* which was centred around the Benjamin Islands has now been included in a larger area in the *Land Use Guidelines*; The new area will be managed for low density, unstructural recreational activities such as boating and nature appreciation;
- the resource importance of the Spanish River is now emphasized by the creation of a new, site-specific area. Recreation and energy production are given equal importance. The Spanish River will be referred to the Parks Council as a study area;
- the Vidal Bay candidate park proposal has been deleted; and,
- the role of this document in relationship to existing municipal official plans is being more clearly presented.

d. The Recommended Guidelines

As a result of the blending of public comments and further Ministerial review, the *Land Use Guidelines* detailed in the next section have been approved for Ministry implementation.

The *Land Use Guidelines* reflect the Ministry's support for the main local economic activities of logging, mining, farming and commercial tourism.

The *Land Use Guidelines* also reflect the Ministry's intent to manage the important recreational resources and to continue to support the basic principles of the *North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act*.

To strengthen further the maintenance of the principles of the *NGBRR Act* and to ensure that future reviews of *Land Use Guidelines* recognize the intent of the *Act*, the Land Use Intent section of Land Use Areas located within the Reserve now reference the NGBRR and lend support to the maintenance of recreational resources. Special recognition has been given to certain recreational features.

If the document is fully implemented there will be, by the year 2000, an increase over present levels of activity in the forestry, commercial tourism, agriculture, commercial fishing and trapping sectors. The sustained yield of these particular resources will not be exceeded.

Similarly, increased opportunities for hunting, crown land recreation and park recreation are planned.

Mineral and aggregate production are expected to continue at present levels.

Although the document stresses the sport fish program, it is intended that the harvest will have to be reduced slightly from present levels in order to fall within the sustained yield capabilities of District waters.

The *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines*, is based on multiple use. Usually, a variety of uses are encouraged within most areas while the primary emphasis of each management area varies according to resource capabilities and/or social need. A serious attempt has been made to provide natural resource opportunities for a broad spectrum of Ontario citizens.

A: introduction

The *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

In sub-section B, the general management policies of the Ministry of Natural Resources are discussed while sub-section C details specific resource policies. Sub-section D presents management area prescriptions and the last sub-section describes application.

For a complete understanding of the document, Section II B, C and D must be read carefully and in conjunction with each other.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Northeastern Ontario as summarized from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance, and future flexibility.

Orderly development indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflicts, and duplication of effort and cost.

Balance indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

Future flexibility indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a cushion or contingency resource surplus against future disasters, or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry of Natural Resources will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act.*

Environment is defined in the *Environmental*

Assessment Act as the social, economic, cultural, and natural conditions that influence the life of a man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment; such as the enforcement of legislation like the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Acid rain causes environmental effects on a continental and even global scale. The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario, and plans to continue participation with the Ministry of the Environment in the 5 year experimental program begun in 1981. The purpose of the program is to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acid surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development (see appendix F); and will assist the Ministries of Citizenship and Culture, and Tourism and Recreation in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use plans. The public consultation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The need to communicate effectively with these people is recognized.

The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objectives

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario; and,

- to prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

b. Proprietary Interest

The Ministry will maintain its proprietary interest in Crown land. The Ministry, through its programs has a custodianship responsibility for the 63 percent of the District that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, also reflects this proprietary interest.

At the present time the Espanola District with main office Ministry of Natural Resources staff, the Department of Indian Affairs and the United Chiefs in Council of Manitoulin are cur-

rently meeting to discuss and research various land claim issues. Trades for land where feasible and adjacent to reserve areas may become a means for settlement should negotiations and research prove legitimate claims exist.

Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

c. Multiple Use

The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the region and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will as a result manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands the concept of multiple use will be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. However, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, Ministry plans will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in northeastern Ontario. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, local conservation authorities, the Ministry of Environment and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts in its Regional plans and District guidelines. However, if a significant Provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with within a municipal planning document, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

d. Crown Land Disposition

The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and,
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality, as well as approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommmendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

e. Crown Land Recreation

The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is permissive with no charge for residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and,
- such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of twenty-one days or a permanent structure.

Where any of the above conditions apply, then restrictions to Crown land use, including permits and fees, may be imposed.

f. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* may be sought through the two-zone floodway flood fringe concept, or in unique situations with Provincial approval, the application of a Special Policy Area approach.

In the Espanola District some of the shoreline of Lake Huron/North Channel and the lower reaches of the Spanish River have been identified as being susceptible to flooding during high water and storm conditions. To combat this hazard both the local municipalities and the Ministry of Natural Resources have worked to determine flood contours and appropriate building set-backs.

Fencing and rehabilitation of several abandoned mine sites is also occuring in this District.

g. Fire

A new *Forest Fire Management Policy* for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to PROTECT public lands and waters."

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the *Forest Fire Management Policy* is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved there will be an immediate response; and,
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

h. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the Province, the Region, and the District. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and,

- alignment of roads will be planned:
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  - to provide controlled access, or,
  - to provide public access,

  consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and,
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters' Association representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvesting of an over-utilized resource; or,
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

i. Modified Management Areas

Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and,
- fragile forest sites.

This will be done within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and,
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term modified management area replaces such terms as forest reserve and buffer.

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in other cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features Such as Cultural and Historic Sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

j. Waste Disposal

The Ministry provides environmentally secure waste disposal sites for the safe disposal of solid waste generated from activities carried out on Crown land.

Some specific strategies are:

- developing and maintaining a waste disposal plan;
- communicating to the local public through the use of the local media and signs, etc. the mounting problems of Crown land littering, the resultant need for a new approach to waste control and the proposed resolutions;
- applying stronger conditions for waste disposal through a work permit to the various bush operations (e.g. mining exploration, logging, etc.); and,
- attempting broader application of the littering section of the *Public Lands Act.*

As the use of and development on Crown land becomes more intense, the need for environmentally sound waste disposal methods become more critical.

Seasonal and permanent residences as well as industrial, commercial and institutional developments in areas of extensive Crown land will be required to have adequate year round waste disposal facilities as approved by the appropriate government agency. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to provide waste disposal sites in unorganized areas. However, the direction of management will be towards developing a few, high capacity sites in key areas of the District. It will become the responsibility of the Crown land user to transport his waste to the sites.

k. Water Management

The Ministry manages water and related land resources for the optimum continuous social, economic and environmental benefit of the people of Ontario.

Some specific strategies are:

- providing for the control of surface waters and the regulation of water related improvements in the Espanola District;
- minimizing property damage and the loss of life from flooding and erosion (and associated sedimentation);
- continuing to assist in the regulation of inappropriate development on hazard lands (lands that have inherent environmental characteristics such as flood susceptibility, erosion susceptibility, etc.) through the administration of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* and the *Ministry Hazard Land Policy*;
- allocating and managing water and related land resources necessary for power generation, low flow augmentation, outdoor recreation and general public convenience;
- continuing to regulate water related improvements or developments through the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*;
- requiring that operational plans affecting the Crown land base have specific reference to the methods to be employed to ensure that water quantity and quality is not unnecessarily and unacceptably impacted;
- continuing to assist in water quality control through the administration of the *Public Lands Act*, the *Beach Protection Act*, the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act*, the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* and the *Fisheries Act* (Canada); and by participating with the Ministry of the Environment in the monitoring of water quality as it affects fisheries and recreational management;
- continuing to upgrade and revise the existing *Water Management Plan* to reflect the objectives in these *Land Use Guidelines* as well as maintaining water level control schedules which will incorporate the needs of all water users in the District; and to continue to regulate the water levels of the Ministry of Natural Resources controlled dams in the District; and,
- continuing to maintain and implement the *District Flood Emergency Plan*.

Although not solely a Ministry of Natural Resources responsibility it is recognized by this Ministry that water quality concerns combine to create a significant issue in the Espanola District. Ministic Creek, Whiskey Lake and the Serpent River, and the lower portion of the Spanish River all have point source pollution problems. As well, as it will be discussed under Sport Fish, many of the District Lakes are suffering from high acidity and recent information suggests that the problem is increasing. Public concern with local lake water levels are also commonly recorded. The Ministry has both direct and indirect involvement in water level control. Directly, the Ministry operates and maintains 10 dams within the District. Indirectly, the Ministry participates in the determination of maximum and minimum water levels on another 16 dam controlled lakes.

This Ministry also maintains a District snow monitoring station in Weeks Township. The information is sent to the Streamflow Forecast Centre, Conservation Authorities and Water Management Branch in Toronto for a calculation of water content in the snow to aid in provincial melt water predictions.

As it is historically the case a natural material only becomes a valuable resource when the supply becomes constrained. Unlike other parts of the country, Northern Ontario has been blessed with water resources to such an extent that, traditionally, not a lot of management effort was required. Like many other supposedly infinite resources, however, the end to overabundance may be in sight.

5. ENERGY RESOURCES

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of *Ontario's Energy Security Policy* through its allocation of land and water to various uses. This will be done by assisting in increasing the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province, by increasing reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources, by decreasing reliance on crude oil, and increasing

by 1995 the contribution provided by the Province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent. This may be achieved by:

- identifying through the Ministry's resource management programs lands and waters which have a potential for providing indigenous energy resources, (i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.);
- co-operating with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of energy resources;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area, and in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations;
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas; and,
- recognizing existing utility rights-of-way and evaluating new proposals on a case by case basis, to determine impacts on Ministry programs, objectives and targets.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power, forest biomass production as well as the extraction of lignite, peat, oil, gas and uranium may compete for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses will be analysed through the environment assessment process on a site by site basis.

The energy resources of the Espanola District already supply a significant input to the Provinicial power base. Five hydro-electric generation stations are located on the Spanish River: three at the outflow of Agnew Lake, one at Nairn and another at Espanola. Agnew Lake Mines has been producing uranium ore for the past several years and some of this ore was used for electrical energy production as well.

The potential for increased energy production is also fairly significant in this District. Small volume gas and oil reserves exist in the Manitoulin District; several peat sites have been located; additional uranium deposits have been recorded; and additional dam sites are possible on the Spanish River. (Please see Section II, C, 8 for additional reference to the Spanish River).

Fuelwood supplies will also be able to contribute to the meeting of local energy needs.

C: resource policies

The policies in this section deal with individual resource programs. A particular policy is made up of an objective statement, a target (if applicable), and strategies. Some of the policies will have an additional paragraph entitled "Discussion" which is included to highlight pertinent information.

The objectives and targets for these policies have been assigned through the Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Planning process and tested in the District planning process.

1. AGRICULTURE

a. Objective

In accordance with the *Food Land Guidelines*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide class 2, 3 and 4 Crown agriculture lands[1] and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will encourage the use of class 2, 3 and 4 private agriculture lands for agriculture use up to the projected maximum requirements to the year 2000.

b. Target

In the Espanola District the target is to encour-

age the private sector to make available 12,000 ha. of additional class 2, 3 and 4 agricultural lands (as defined by the Canada Land Inventory) by the year 2000, if required.

c. Strategy

- supporting local municipalities and planning boards in their efforts to preserve unused land with a designation of class 2, 3, and 4 agricultural capability for future use as farm land;
- directing agricultural proposals to the private land base and market;
- supporting municipalities and other provincial agencies in their efforts to endorse land use policies which are compatible to and with agricultural uses and are in conformity with the *Food Land Guidelines*; and,
- reviewing site specific agricultural proposals for Crown land only on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and only provided the proposals do not conflict with achievement of Ministry objectives and targets as expressed in these *Land Use Guidelines*.

d. Discussion

In this District there are two relatively productive agricultural areas - the valley of the lower reaches of the Spanish River and parts of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands. (See map 3). Practically all of this land is private property and much of the existing use is as farm land. There are presently 536 farms in the District; 91 on the North Shore and 445 on Manitoulin Island. Many of these operations are marginal. As in most of the province the trend has been towards a decrease in the number of farms while the average farm size has increased. Occasionally, poor agricultural practices have resulted in water quality problems in this District.

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2. COTTAGING

a. Objective

To complement the private sector in providing cottage opportunities, primarily to local residents.

b. Target

The target is to provide from Crown land up to 260 cottage lots by the year 2000.

c. Strategy

- designating Agnew, Wabagishik, Lang, Kecil, Bellows, Moose and Panache Lakes for possible future crown land cottaging purposes;
- continuing development and use of lake plans;
- monitoring public demand for cottages;
- ensuring that the sale of cottage lots is at fair market value. The cost of Crown lots may include associated service costs;
- continuing liaison and preplanning with municipalities and planning boards as required; and,
- investigating the use of remote cottaging as means of fulfilling cottaging target through the development of a District remote cottaging plan.

The target of 260 cottages will be met through the use of both linear-type subdivisions and remote sites.

d. Discussion

Area 13 on maps 2 and 3 contains the lakes identified for future Crown land subdivision style cottage development.

In order to fulfill a mandate of providing a wide variety of cottaging opportunities, the District recognizes that from time to time the opportunity for wilderness cottage experience will be demanded by the public. These sites would be provided without road access, unsurveyed, pit privy or leaching pit only, and tenure would be by land use permit or lease only. Although it is recognized that there may be more potential for conflict with other users of the land due to the scattered location of these sites, conflicts will be mitigated by ensuring the development of a District remote cottage plan.

There are over 2,000 private cottages in the Espanola District. The lakes with the largest number of cottages are Agnew, Birch, Manitou, Mindemoya and Kagawong.

The price of Crown lots will include associated service costs such as surveying. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites.

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3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

a. Objectives

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident of Ontario recreational use of Crown land; and,

- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

b. Target

Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

c. Strategy

- identifying Crown land recreation as one of the primary land uses in areas 8, 11, 13, 17, 18 and 19;
- adherence to both the access roads and MMA policies;
- monitoring Crown land use and trends to determine the actual and predicted amounts of recreational use so that an appropriate level of service is maintained. Use may have to be curtailed in some areas if the environment is not to be degraded;
- maintaining existing access points; camping, picnicking and swimming areas, canoe routes, permanent trails, etc.;
- participating in efforts to improve the coordination and delivery of assistance programs to clubs and municipalities; and,
- ensuring, through facility location and design, that conflicts with other resource users and private sector developments are minimized.

Currently, recreational competition between resident and non-residents of Ontario using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in northern Ontario.[2] In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy and will be phased in gradually:

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario. Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits, seasonal restrictions and may also specify base of operations;[3]
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as camp sites and made available for public use at market prices; and,
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

d. Discussion

The Espanola District contains some exceptional recreational landscapes - of particular note are the LaCloche Mountains, the North Channel of Lake Huron, and the Spanish River. Most Crown land recreational activities can occur in a multiple use setting; specific facility developments normally require only small areas.

Table 6 illustrates locations which due to some combination of recreational opportunities, such as boating and scenery or fishing and camping - are considered to be important recreational landscapes.

Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and,
- the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resource experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the Province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident of Ontario recreational users; and,
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

TABLE 6 CROWN LAND RECREATION[1]

Item	Location/Name	Comment
Canoe Route	Sables-Bark Lake	A circle route, popular on a Regional scale
Canoe Route	Spanish River	A river route, popular on a Provincial scale.
Canoe Route	Howry Creek	A river-lake route, popular on a Provincial scale (access to Killarney P.P.).
Snowmobile Trail	Whiskey Lake Trail	A "wilderness" route, popular on a District scale.
Water Access Points	24 in District	
Recreational Landscape	Sables-Big Trout	A combination of camping, boating, day-use canoeing, fishing, hiking, etc.
Recreational Landscape	Shakwa-Rushbrook Lake	Same as Sables-Big Trout
Recreational Landscape	Spinweb Lake Area	Same as Sables-Big Trout
Recreational Landscape	Birch-Agnew Lakes	Same as Sables-Big Trout
Recreational Landscape	LaCloche Mountains	Same as Sables-Big Trout
Recreational Landscape	North Channel	Same as Sables-Big Trout

(1) Several areas on Manitoulin Island can be included on this list if only the water base is considered (the land base is privately owned). Such areas are Lakes Manitou, Kagawong, and Mindemoya as well as Vidal Bay, Carter Bay and Michael's Bay.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents of Ontario in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

a. Objectives

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and,
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

b. Target

Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

c. Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values; and,
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and,
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and,
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and,
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and,
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

d. Discussion

From 1968 to 1982, 361 wildfires have occurred in the District:

Year	No. of fires	Hectares Burned
68-72	85	unavailable
73-77	192	230
78-82	84	105

The largest percentage of fires have been started by recreationists, although residential, railway and lightning caused fires are also common.

Because of better detection and faster suppression methods, the average area of fires in the Espanola District has been decreasing. In the last ten years wildfires have not had a major impact on District activities.

District fire programs will continue to emphasize:

- administrating and enforcing the *Forest Fires Prevention Act;*
- developing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways forest industry and others;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination;
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire;
- ensuring that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed so as to minimize fire spread and impact; and,
- the use of prescribed fire as an important forest management tool — in particular for site preparation for regeneration.

Because of the settled agricultural nature of the Territorial District of Manitoulin, Ministry responsibilities are presently limited to educational support activities; the municipalities have assumed the responsibility for active field suppression.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing, there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

a. General

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- preventing over-fishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting harvest accordingly;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing, and encouraging the enforcement of relevant laws protecting fisheries;
- ensuring that environmental quality criteria essential to the health of the aquatic communities are being met;
- improving access to water capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing;

- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. creel census, lake inventory surveys, experimental management); and,
- allocating the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups based on an objective, careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It will be the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in cooperative management and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future.

To further protect the fisheries resources, the Ministry is working with American jurisdictions to ensure that balanced harvests of fish stocks are assured and management strategies are compatible.

(iii) Discussion Fisheries are an indicator of environmental quality and this realization is important to the future management of Ontario's water and fisheries.

b. Sport Fish

(i) Objective To maintain a diversified angling experience and attempt to meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy an angling demand of up to 155,000 kilograms of sport fish annually, by the year 2000, from inland waters.

(iii) Strategy

- recognizing that in order to meet this target all District water will have to remain available and suitable for fish production; in addition, areas 6 and 7 were identified specifically for fisheries management.

For fish production special importance is assigned to:

- migratory trout and salmon spawning rivers;
- spawning shoals and shallows;
- nursery areas;
- river and creek mouths in lakes;
- littoral zones in lakes (including the North Channel and Lake Huron);
- rivers and major streams;
- all lakes over 1,000 hectares;
- all class A1, A2, B1 and B2 lake trout lakes;
- the development of comprehensive fish management plans; this will require increased efforts in obtaining inventories of existing fish populations; in improving our knowledge of lake and river productivity factors; in predicting actual and future demand, etc;
- the redirecting of existing angling pressures from traditional sport fish species to other species;
- participating with other Ministry programs, other government agencies and the private sector in ensuring that existing water quality and fish habitat are maintained and, where appropriate, improved;
- continuing and improving upon the existing management programs such as stocking and lake surveys;
- continuing and improving upon the existing law enforcement program; and,
- utilization of the road access policy and the modified management area policy as outlined in this document.

(iv) Discussion It is recognized that the sport fish resource of the Espanola District is under a great deal of stress — both from increasing angling pressures and from declining water quality factors. Table 7 shows that the existing harvest of 178,000 kilograms exceeds the estimated annual yield by 23,000 kilograms.

Acidification of the lakes in the northern and central part of this District appears to be quite extensive. The loss of the formerly excellent pickerel population in McGregor Bay and the decline of the trout populations in several of the large lakes such as Big Trout may be examples of this phenomenon.

The District can be more effective in dealing with localized pollution problems and recent private sector initiatives in pollution abatement are encouraging.

Fortunately the highest amount of angling pressure in the District is concentrated in the southern area where, generally speaking, the most productive lakes are.

The main sport fishes in the Espanola District are lake trout, brook trout, salmon, rainbow trout, pickerel, bass, pike, muskie, perch and whitefish. There are close to 90 lake trout lakes and several large warm water fisheries such as Lakes Kagawong and Agnew. There are also several migratory salmon and rainbow trout streams.

Table 7 provides some additional information on the sport fish in the Espanola District.

TABLE 7 SPORT FISH DATA FOR INLAND WATERS

Total Productive Inland Water Area (ha)	Total Annual Fish ('000 kg/yr)	Annual Sport Fish Yield ('000 kg/yr) (Target)	Present Angler Days ('000 days/yr)	Present Sport Fish Harvest ('000 kg/yr)	2000 Predicted Demand ('000 kg/yr)	2000 Predicted Angler Days ('000 days/yr)
96,765	443	155	391	178	199.3	438

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target To concentrate management efforts on those lake trout lakes with the highest productive and recreational potential.

(iii) Strategy Appendix B classifies the Espanola District lake trout lakes by A1, A2, B1, B2 and C categories.

Type A lakes contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. On type A1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore controls the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type A2 lakes have some private shoreline development. These lakes will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case by case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat (i.e. shoreline set-back, etc.). Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On type B1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type B2 lakes have some private shoreline development and will be managed similar to A2 lakes. Type C lakes contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions (i.e. summer oxygen depletion, etc.). These lakes are not designated and will be considered for other uses as required. As identified in the MMA policy there will be a 120 metre MMA around all lake trout lakes.

(iv) Discussion The presence of lake trout and the opportunity to fish for them adds diversity and appeal to the angling opportunities in the District.

Another value of the lake trout simple relates to their scarcity. As with many other resources, the more uncommon they are, the more valued they become. Ontario has an estimated 2,000 lake trout lakes, approximately one-sixth of the world's supply. Seven hundred and seventy-four or approximately one-third of Ontario's lake trout lakes are found within the Northeastern Ontario Planning Region. Espanola District contains 101 of these trout waters.

Lake trout waters are generally recognized as the least fertile and most fragile aquatic systems to maintain. The lakes are sensitive to stresses imposed upon their ecosystems. Particularly important is the gradual acidification of waterways resulting from atmospheric pollution. Man's influence historically has often resulted in excess eutrophication, over-exploitation and the introduction of non-native species. These facts in conjunction with the popularity of lake trout fishing necessitate the provision of stringent management guidelines to ensure continued existence of the present lake trout populations.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target The target is to encourage an increase in the annual commercial fish harvest for all species in Lake Huron to 0.51 million kg. by the year 2000, this increase can only be achieved through the harvest of unexploited or lightly exploited non-game species; and to meet demand up to a maximum annual harvest of 24,000 dozen bait fish by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- recognizing that all Lake Huron (see areas 7 and 8, maps 2 and 3), within the Espanola District, is important to the achievement of this objective. Particularly important for the production of fish are bays and marsh areas, river mouths, shoal areas and the littoral zone (areas of the lake less than 7 metres

deep). Many of these areas are restricted to fishing by conditions on licences or by statements contained in the *Ontario Fishery Regulations* (see appendix D). For the purpose of the Bait Fish target, only the existing waters licensed to bait fishermen are considered to be critical;

- improving the existing inventories and population estimates of fish stocks so that biologically sound regulations and quotas can be established;
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species;
- participating in co-operative programs designed to improve both water quality and fisheries habitat;
- assisting in the promotion of the utilization of presently non-harvested species;
- promoting the development of local markets for commercial fish species;
- encouraging commercial fishing on inland waters on a lake by lake basis where it has been determined that it will enhance sport fish management;
- co-operating with other land and water groups in establishing management practices to reduce negative environmental impacts on critical fish habitats; and,
- directing programs towards re-establishing historical fish population levels.

(iv) Discussion The existing harvest of the 24 local food fish licensees has been approximately .2 to .3 million kilograms for the past several years; roughly 80 percent of the harvest is made up of non-sport fish — whitefish, chub, suckers, catfish, carp, etc.

The bait fish industry has also remained relatively stable over the last few years; for example, in 1968 there were 16,790 dozen minnows trapped, while in 1978, 17,950 dozen were taken. There are 47 bait fish dealer licences issued in this District; these licences covered 273 traps, 18 seine and 24 dip net operations.

Past over-exploitation coupled with the negative affects of exotic species (lampreys) and in localized areas, declining water quality, (Spanish River mouth) have reduced certain food species in numbers compared to historical levels. Bearing this in mind, there may be a need to keep the harvest below the present sustained yield level to assist in the recovery of local stocks and to reduce the possibilities of conflict with the sport fishing industry.

6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

b. Objectives

Within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements.

To encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the Provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

c. Target

By the year 2000, to provide 375,000 net merchantable cubic metres (NMm^3), approximately 218,000 NMm^3 of conifer and 157,000 NMm^3 of hardwood, from Crown land annually.

The target is the estimated allowable cut in the year 2000 from all Crown production forest land in the District (site classes 1, 2 and 3) excluding parks and areas where existing land use zoning prohibits logging.

The entire production forest land base is required to meet the objectives and target for industrial timber supply.

d. Strategy

- identifying forest management as a priority land use activity in areas 13, 15, 16 and 18;
- providing a continuous supply of timber by implementing the Ministry's forest management planning process;
- encouraging the use of presently unutilized species and lower quality timber;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through forest management agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries;
- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization; and,
- encouraging forest management of private lands by providing land owners with advice and assistance. The Ministry presently has two programs available to the landowners.

Ministry staff may advise landowners regarding silviculture prescriptions or, under a *Woodlands Improvement Act* agreement, the Ministry may perform the work for the landowner.

e. Discussion

While the objectives for forest management include management for all uses, any program which removes large areas from industrial forestry reduces the District's ability to meet its long-term target for industrial timber supply. Most of the difficulties with other forest land users can be reduced through use of the District policies for modified management areas and access roads. These policies allow the management of the forest for industrial supply while at the same time protecting and, in some cases, improving the forest for other uses.

Where supply problems (volume and quality) arise, the primary responsibility for the alleviation of these problems rests with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. This is to be the first priority in the resolution of any timber supply problems. Second and third priority items will be through improved forest protection and through improving the distribution of allocations.

District staff will attempt to bring together potential users and sellers and will provide advice and assistance to potential users. The District will cooperate with and assist the Ministry's regional and main office staff when proposals are being considered for major industrial expansion. In areas close enough to the users to be economic, and especially in private land forestry, the harvest of unused lower quality material as fuelwood will be encouraged. Both commercial fuelwood production and the use by the individual householder may be considered.

The District will assist in efforts to ensure that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently under-utilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups. Encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization.

Specific forest management prescriptions will continue to be implemented to assist in wildlife management. Normal forest management practices will continue to be modified to preserve and improve moose winter concentration areas. In core deer yard areas the first priority of forest management will be the maintenance and improvement of this essential deer habitat. The Ministry wildlife management officer and unit forester will continue to cooperate by advising private landowner of appropriate forest management practices within important deer habitat. Special emphasis will be directed to yarding areas on Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands.

For the purposes of forest management the District is divided into 3 forest management units: Manitoulin, Spanish River and Lower Spanish Forest. The Manitoulin and Spanish River Management Units are completely within the District and forest management planning and plan implementation are the responsibility of Ministry unit foresters. The Lower Spanish Forest includes parts of both Espanola and Sudbury Districts and is under a forest management agreement with E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.

Revised 20 year management plans and 10 year operating plans are presently being prepared for the Manitoulin and Spanish River Management Units by Ministry foresters. Twenty year management and 5 year operating plans are also being prepared for the Lower Spanish Forest by E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd. for approval by the Ministry. Management and operating plans prescribe the types of forest management treatments and generally where these are to be applied. Successful implementation of forest management also requires the development of additional and improved road access. Specific treatments, areas and roads are described each year in an annual plan for each management unit.

To provide a continuous supply of timber and to provide the best quality timber will require increasingly more intensive forest management treatments. The District is in the process of carrying out a forest productivity survey of Crown lands with emphasis on those closest to the existing mills. These surveys will allow the identification of the most productive and the most economic lands. These will be given priority in intensive forest management. It is expected that, when the productivity survey data is available for the District, the production forest will be zoned into areas suited to various levels and types of forest management treatment.

Silvicultural treatments may be done on any part of the production forest area, including areas already harvested and some which will not be harvested until many years after the

TABLE 8 FOREST MANAGEMENT DATA

Estimated Present Accelerated Allowable Cut
Estimated Normal Allowable Cut — year 2000
Estimated Present Harvest and
Production Forest by Forest Management Unit
Espanola District (Crown Land Only)

Management Unit	Present Average Annual Allowable Cut — m^3		Estimated Average Annual Allowable Cut 2000 m^3 (Target)		Estimated Present Average Annual Harvest m^3		Crown Production Forest ha.
	Conifer	Hardwood	Conifer	Hardwood	Conifer	Hardwood	
Manitoulin	6,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	200(2)	2,000(2)	7,329
Spanish River	41,000	39,000	59,000	61,000	22,000(2)	34,000(2)	95,612
Lower Spanish Forest(1)	249,000	195,000	155,000	92,000	131,000	400(3)	265,549
TOTAL	296,000	241,000	218,000	157,000	153,000	37,000	368,490

(1) Portion of E.B. Eddy Forest Productions Ltd. FMA #500500, Lower Spanish Forest within the Espanola District.
(2) 1980/81 actual harvest.
(3) 1981/82 planned harvest. It is expected that the conifer harvest will rise to more than 250,000 m^3 by 1985.

year 2000. The silvicultural treatments will include regeneration treatments and various tending treatments, including the cutting of trees, to ensure the maximum growth and quality of the forest.

Hand in hand with the identification of the forest lands best suited to forest management will be the development and use of the best trees. The District is actively participating in the Ministry's regional program of tree improvement. The District presently has established seed collection areas and/or orchards for jack pine, white spruce, white pine, red pine and scots pine (from Russian seed sources). These areas will be managed for seed improvement and additional areas will be established.

Table 8 shows, by management unit, estimates for: the present annual allowable cut; the normal allowable cut in the year 2000; the present annual harvest, and; the production forest area upon which the allowable cuts are calculated. Any reduction of the production forest would require recalculation of the allowable cuts. As mentioned above protection forests, parks, park reserves and existing land use areas which prohibit logging have already been removed from the production forest area.

Major forest or insection/disease problems may affect future target achievement.

7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

The mineral management policy includes statements on both metallic and non-metallic minerals (which includes fossil fuels, aggregates and crushable stone).

a. Broad Objective

To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to the Espanola District and to northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target No target established. In the Espanola District 98 percent of the high mineral potential area, 96 percent of the medium potential area and 92 percent of the low potential areas are available and open to mineral exploration.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that as much land as possible is open for staking and mineral exploration;
- normally, ensuring that lands having high and medium mineral potential are available for only those uses which are compatible

with mineral exploration and production activities (e.g. forestry, outdoor recreation);
- ensuring that Crown lands having high or medium mineral potential are not disposed of for uses which are not compatible with mineral exploration and development activity without first examining the mineral values to determine the effects of the disposition;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs;
- providing a District data base of geological maps, reports, claim locations, etc., and providing licence issuing services;
- providing available private land mineral resource inventories for public use (e.g. local citizens, prospectors, municipal councils and planning boards) and encouraging the acceptance of mineral exploration as a permitted land use in planning documents;
- ensuring that all work permits issued for exploration and mining work contain instructions on how to minimize potential conflict; and,
- encouraging site restoration and/or rehabilitation of abandoned, closed or depleted mining locations.

(iv) Discussion Most mineralization and the area of highest potential for mineral production lies across the central portion of this District. The formation in this belt is a complex intermixture of metamorphosed rock. From McGregor Bay to Agnew Lake there are alternate bands of quartz sandstone, siltstone, limestone, gabbro and conglomerate. The most potentially productive areas in this metamorphic rock zone are around Whiskey Lake and in a long narrow belt that runs from the northwest corner of Agnew Lake to an area in Victoria Township, north of Highway 17 and south of Kecil Lake.

Copper, gold, uranium and silica have all been mined at one time or another in various areas of the District. However, the only remaining working mine is located in Hyman Township. Although in 1977 there were over 300 people employed by Agnew Lake Mines (uranium) with an annual production of 172 tonnes of elemental uranium, the number of employees and the daily production has been reduced in recent months and less than 50 people are expected to remain on staff through 1983.

Recently some exploratory work has been carried out on known gold deposits of the LaCloche Range and for tungsten in Foster Township.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. has expressed an interest in an area of massive igneous rock (called gabbro) in the vicinity of East Bull Lake; subsequently a withdrawal order under the *Mining Act* has withdrawn mining rights for the area. This is to facilitate geological research to ascertain feasibility for storing nuclear fuel waste.

Quartzite quarrying operations or sites are located in Sheguiandah, Curtin and Truman Township.

Current trends in the energy field suggest that peat as a fossil fuel may become a valuable energy resource in the near future. The Espanola District contains a few potentially economic locations (e.g. in the east half of Hallam Township.)

There is some potential for gas and oil development in Manitoulin Island; as an example there is a low production oil well presently pumping in Assiginack Township.

A number of rock formations in this District have been identified by various research and educational institutes as being good examples of certain geological processes.

c. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target The target for mineral aggregate production in the Espanola District is to ensure a minimum cumulative supply of 7.8 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target respresents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy
- identifying aggregate production, including crushed stone, in areas 3 and 13 as a Ministry priority program (see maps 2 and 3);
- ensuring the high quality, large volume, accessible aggregate resources on Crown land within 30 km. of the Highway 17 corridor are available for aggregate extraction. Only compatible land uses are to be permitted on Crown land prior to extraction of aggregate;
- encouraging on private lands in the Highway 17 corridor and on Manitoulin Island compatible land uses prior to the development of high quality aggregate resources;

- initiating programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of areas close to population centres;
- encouraging, through the quarry permit system and by other management techniques, the utilization and sequential use of aggregate reserves. This may mean:
  - limited size of operations;
  - use of berms and modified management areas;
  - timber allocation during the stripping and clearing process to existing licences first; and,
  - adherence to other policies and regulations as prescribed by the *Mining Act*, and the Ministry of Labour;
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas; and,
- ensuring that rehabilitation of exhausted pits occurs.

(iv) Discussion The yearly demand for aggregate in the Espanola District has been estimated to range from 348,000 to 421,000 tonnes. Sufficient supplies do exist, taking into account existing cultural and physical constraints, for the planning period. In spite of an overall District abundance, aggregate supplies are relatively low on Manitoulin Island and local scarcities may occur. This scarcity of sand and gravel is partially offset, however, by the abundance of limestone.

Although not identified as critical areas, significant aggregate potential exists in the river valleys of the Spanish, Wakonasson and Sables Rivers. It is recognized that small periodic removals of this material will take place by the forest and mining industries.

Within areas 3 and 13 there are numerous producing pits and quarries. Some locations are identified in gravel inventories available in the District office. However it is recognized by the Ministry of Natural Resources, in the Espanola District, that there is a need for improved inventory work.

It is important to note that:
- as a means of ensuring the protection and availability of adequate resources, it is often necessary to protect many times more aggregate than the target would suggest; this is necessary to account for the geological, economic, social and planning constraints which may confront the aggregate mining industry in the development and use of aggregate resources. This resource risk factor varies depending upon the local situation;
- mineral aggregate is a non-renewable resource and demand will not cease in the year 2000. Therefore, the target represents the minimum amount of aggregate which should be protected. Land uses should be encouraged which keep as many future options open as possible. As such the Ministry will not seek designation of large areas for aggregate extraction; rather, it will encourage uses such as agriculture and forestry, which provide for ongoing uses without closing the door on the future; and,
- subject to certain constraints, such as height of the water table, a pit or quarry can be rehabilitated to almost any desired subsequent use such as agriculture, recreation, forestry, housing, commercial or industrial uses.

8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal

To provide a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

b. Objectives

(i) Protection To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.

(ii) Recreation To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experience.

(iii) Heritage Appreciation To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.

(iv) Tourism To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

To assist in the achievement of parks objectives, provincial parks in Ontario have been divided into six classes: wilderness, natural environment, nature reserve, waterway, recreation and historical.

The classification is intended to:
- define the role of the individual parks in achieving the objectives of the provincial park system;

- provide the basis for management of diverse resources in the system and to encourage a greater public understanding of the various roles of parks; and,
- enable managers to provide a diversity of satisfying outdoor recreation experiences to individuals.

c. Targets

The objectives are normally grouped together as Protection/Heritage Appreciation and Recreation/Tourism to provide a clearer breakdown of resource requirements.

Protection/Heritage Appreciation objectives require finite bio-geographic sites for objective achievement and targets will be expressed in terms of actual land areas. Recreation/Tourism objectives are related to population parameters; consequently targets will be expressed in terms of recreational opportunities.

(i) Protection and Heritage Appreciation

- Earth Science: To protect Provincially significant, representative and special earth science features found in Espanola District. A geological time scale has been developed which outlines thirty-three ancient and nine recent environments containing several hundred features in Ontario of Provincial significance. The target is to protect those features in Espanola District which best represent certain of these environments.
- Life Science: To protect provincially significant life science features found in Espanola District. The plant and animal communities which are found in any area depend upon climate and soil conditions. A classification system has been adopted which attempts to define every combination of climate, soil texture, moisture conditions and microclimate likely to be encountered in Ontario. The target is to protect a natural plant and animal community representing each of the site types of Espanola District.
- Historical Resources: To protect Provincially significant prehistorical and historical resources found in Espanola District. The opportunity exists within provincial parks to represent activities such as logging, the early fur trade, and early mining operations and communities. Thirteen major historical themes and one hundred and fifteen theme segments have been identified for Ontario. The target is to protect those prehistorical and historical resources in Espanola District that best represent certain of these themes and theme segments.
- Heritage Appreciation: To provide opportunities to meet the demands for exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of Espanola District.

(ii) Recreation and Tourism By the year 2000, to provide the following additional opportunities in provincial parks in Espanola District:

Activity	Opportunities
Day-use	16,650
Car camping	39,990
Back-country Travel	5,000

The targets for day-use, car camping and back-country travel recognize the anticipated population growth and future demand for recreation and tourism. Projections of the future needs have considered the magnitude of population changes and the changing age structure of the population and its relationship to participation in recreation activities.

d. Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring and providing the capability in provincial parks to meet the day-use, camping and back-country travel targets for local resident and tourist populations;
- assessing the park system within Espanola District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for exploration and appreciation of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness back-country travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the provincial park system;
- reviewing within the context of District land use planning park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - should be recommended for park status;
  - should be dropped from further consideration for park status; or,

TABLE 9 EXISTING PARKS AND PARK CANDIDATES — ESPANOLA DISTRICT

Park/Candidate	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Chutes	Recreation	recreation opportunities — day use — car camping	— existing park
Misery Bay (Manitoulin Island)	Nature Reserve	heritage appreciation earth science features, numerous life science features	— existing park
Mississagi River	Waterway	recreation opportunities — backcountry travel life science features, cultural resources	— existing park
Killarney expansion	Wilderness	recreation opportunities — backcountry travel numerous earth and life science features	— recommended for park status
Fort La Cloche	Natural Environment	recreation opportunities — day-use 16,650 — car camping 39,990 — backcountry travel 5,000	— recommended for park status

- should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest[4] (ANSI); and,
- assisting the Ministries of Citizenship and Culture, and Tourism and Recreation in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

The Ministry will continue to respect traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land.

The existing and recommended provincial parks for the Espanola District are outlined in table 9.

e. Discussion

In Phase II of the land use planning program three candidate parks were put forward for public review: Vidal Bay, Fort LaCloche and the Killarney Expansion. The Vidal Bay candidate is deleted from further consideration as a natural environment provincial park at this time. Re-evaluation of the area in light of public comment and MNR priorities indicates that although the resource base would be representative of this portion of the District and the area could contribute to long term public recreation and tourism benefits for the region there is insufficient Crown land base and local resident support to justify a natural environment park. However, Provincially significant earth and life science resources that have been identified within the area may be considered for recognition as ANSI's. ANSI's contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the provincial park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Should ANSI's occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of ANSI's on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use. To date no ANSI's have been identified in the Espanola District.

Both the Fort LaCloche and Killarney Expansion candidates remain recommended for provincial park status.

The Fort LaCloche natural environment candidate may be delayed in its inclusion in park regulation because of a possible legal dispute over boundary location with a bordering Indian community.

Although not identified as a candidate park in the *Proposed Policies and Planning Options* document, the Ministry received considerable public input requesting the classification of the upper and middle stretches of the Spanish River as a waterway park.

After reviewing public input in support of park designation and the input in support of future development of the river's energy resources, the Ministry has concluded that, for the immediate future, neither potential — recreational or energy — should be jeopardized until a full accounting of the best possible final use of the river is complete.

Consequently, the Ministry has created an area in the *Land Use Guidelines* that is site specific to the Spanish River and that safeguards both the recreational and energy potentials of this river until further evaluation has occurred. See area 17 on maps 2 and 3. The Spanish River will be referred to the Parks Council as a study area.

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9. TOURISM

a. Objective

To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and,
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and for general recreation use by the local users.

b. Target

In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

c. Strategy

- specifically identifying areas of Crown land and water where commercial tourism activity will be directed and recognized as one of or as the primary activity;
- ensuring that local tourist associations are involved in natural resource management decisions that directly affect their industry;
- supporting commercial tourism through the appropriate allocation of natural resources (i.e. fishing opportunities);
- ensuring that the access roads and MMA policies presented in this document are followed;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretative purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and,
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

d. Discussion

In the Espanola District commercial tourism is one of the major local industries; in the Manitoulin area tourism may be the most important industry.

As an illustration, there are over 700 cabins and cottages for rent to the tourist in this District; over 80 percent of the cabins available are in the Manitoulin area.

In more northerly sections of the District, fifteen separate tourist operators lease Crown land sites for remote hunting and fishing camps.

Within this document a number of lakes have been specifically identified because of their importance to the tourist operator who offers a remote or fly-in experience. These tourism lakes have been identified in appendix C. This Ministry will ensure that both the access roads and MMA policies will be considered if new resource development activities are proposed in the vicinity of these lakes.

Sixteen lakes in the District have outpost camps located on their shores (not all 16 lakes have been included on the list of tourism lakes); following the completion of a District remote outpost/cottaging plan it may be determined that some more of the listed water bodies may be suitable for structural development in addition to their present day-use commercial tourist opportunity base.

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10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of

Ontario, consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians;[5]
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario; and,
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;
- increasing non-resident tourist benefits for species under-utilized by Ontario residents;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging adherance to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat;
- formulating District policy for wetlands when the provincial policy review is completed;
- implementing of the access road and MMA policy;
- preparing wildlife management plans;
- working with the managers of other programs (e.g. Forest, Minerals) to develop complimentary management techniques;
- working with local municipalities and planning boards to minimize conflicting development in key wildlife areas;
- implementing, where and if required, predator control programs;
- continuing programs to more thoroughly document and maintain key/critical wildlife areas in the District; and,
- maintaining as much land as possible open for hunting.

(iii) Discussion As are most other natural resources in Ontario, wildlife populations are caught in an ever constricting circle of increased harvesting demands and a declining land and water base. A maintenance of or increase in animal populations can only occur if this circle is broken - harvest pressures must be controlled, the existing range must be held or improved. This will require that hunters accept increased regulation; and that other natural resource users (such as logging operators) begin using harvest/extraction/development techniques that compliment rather than conflict with wildlife management.

If the citizens of Ontario are not prepared to accept the costs of these two requirements, then they cannot expect the wildlife population to thrive.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide through an increase in the moose herd size opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase by the year 2000, the District herd size from approximately 1,700 to 2,200 moose and the annual harvest from 250 moose to 400 moose.

(iii) Strategy

- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit to a biologically sound level;
- implementing predator control where justified;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing;
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities; and,
- improving our base of knowledge through population, habitat and harvest surveys.

(iv) Discussion Espanola District is responsible for moose management within Wildlife Management Unit 38. This unit, originally established on an ecological basis, extends beyond the District's administrative boundaries into the Sudbury, Gogama, Chapleau and Blind River Districts. Data collection and achievement of moose harvest and population targets within Unit 38 are the responsibility of Espanola District.

The reverse situation occurs for Wildlife Management Units 37, 39 and 42 which extend into

Espanola District, but are the responsibility of the neighbouring Districts.

Targets for moose were originally derived and evaluated on a wildlife management unit basis. To provide for appropriate integration and analysis of various program area requirements and management activity, the targets have been re-worked and expressed in this document by Administrative District. Notwithstanding the above it should be noted that wildlifemanagement will continue to be carried out, and accountability for target achievement will continue to be by wildlife management unit.

At present, the moose herd in Espanola District is stable to slightly increasing in size. Under the present circumstances, it would appear that actual harvest is occurring at very near the sustainable yield level. This yield level is, however, below theoretical carrying capacity of the moose range for the area.

The moose population density is calculated to be between .1 and .2 moose per square kilometre in Wildlife Management Unit 38. Hunting appears to be the main population limiting factor. Success rates vary from about 10 percent for walk-in hunters to 20 percent for those who fly in. Check station information shows that from 2,500 to 3,000 moose hunters hunt locally and they may spend from 750,000 to 900,000 dollars (1979).

c. Deer

(i) Objective To provide through an increase in the District deer herd size opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase the District herd size from 10,700 to 13,400 deer and to increase the annual harvest from 1,200 to 2,000 animals.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that the deer habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities;
- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing deer;
- implementing, where required, predator control programs;
- discouraging development, whenever possible, on privately owned land on which deer yards exist;
- implementing extension programs which will allow for habitat management on private lands; and,
- producing and implementing a District deer management plan.

(iv) Discussion The Espanola District is responsible for data collection and target achievement for Wildlife Management Units 44 (Cockburn Island) and 43A and 43B (Manitoulin District).

Although this District is near the northern edge of white-tail deer distribution, there is a herd of roughly 10,000 animals on Manitoulin Island and the range capability exists to support 2,000 to 3,000 more animals. In response to the severe climatic conditions, a winter yarding characteristic has evolved.

d. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To maintain the existing population levels at approximately 1,700 bear while increasing the harvest to 180 from 120.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe viewing opportunities for black bear;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bears taken by hunting;
- increasing research efforts in the areas of population dynamics and habitat definition; and,
- producing and implementing a District bear management plan.

(iv) Discussion Spring and fall bear hunting is a relatively minor sport in the District in terms of numbers of hunters, but fairly important to commercial operators because the hunt occurs at a normally slack period of business. The bear population appears to be staying fairly constant and it is estimated that there are approximately .3 to .6 bears per square kilometre.

e. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target No targets have been identified. Local information indicates the waterfowl in this District are probably being underharvested. Any attempt, however, to increase the waterfowl harvest of any species must take into account flyway and continental harvests and populations.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds; in particular the mouth of the Spanish River, Strawberry Channel, Marsh Lake and Turtle Lake;
- increasing research efforts; and,
- encouraging an increase in the harvesting of specified duck species (i.e. scaup, teal, etc.).

(iv) Discussion Present information suggests that local waterfowl numbers have been fairly constant. Hunt census material shows that 1 duck is shot for every 2 hours of hunting; this success/effort ratio has been roughly the same for several years.

f. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

(ii) Target To help meet the estimated regional demand of 851,000 hunter-days for small game by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- improving population, habitat, and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and,
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

g. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy fur bearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target By the year 2000, to support a beaver harvest of 8,000 pelts and a harvest of 15,000 pelts of other species.

The target for the commercial fur management policy assumes that existing Crown and private land will remain available, generally, for trapping activities.

(iii) Strategy

- identifying trapping as a permitted use in all areas of the District except areas 1, 5 and 14;
- implementing a more comprehensive private land trapping program;
- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other fur bearing species (i.e. aerial beaver house surveys) and regulating the harvest to a biological sound level through the development of a commercial fur management plan;
- developing an effective trapper education and awareness program;
- protecting and managing fur bearer habitat (i.e. making use of MMA policy and special forest management practises), especially wetlands, stream and river corridors; and,
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management.

(iv) Discussion There are, at present (1980), 441 trappers in the District; 74 licenced to operate on Crown (public) land.

In 1978, a fairly representative year, these trappers caught 4,033 beaver, 4,241 muskrat, 458 mink and 205 otter (among other species). In 1980, a year of greatly increased trapping activity because of good wintertravelling conditions and increased prices, 6,785 beaver were harvested along with 12,225 muskrat, mink, fox, marten, lynx and otter.

It is expected that future increases in harvest will be the result of increased efficiency - rather than a major increase in the number of trappers or animal population increases - and improved market conditions.

h. Non-consumptive Uses

(i) Objectives To prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened and to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list.

To maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:

- provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses;
- provide benefits for tourism;
- ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and,
- ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- protecting, conserving and managing all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- identifying wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- working co-operatively with government agencies at the Federal, Provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- increasing non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
- providing extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

11. WILD RICE

a. Broad Objective

To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

b. Objectives

- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and,
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

c. Strategy

- assessing the potential for expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- restricting the issuance of harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management;
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands; and,
- considering commercial and private proposals to increase productivity areas for cultivating and harvesting wild rice on a case-by-case basis where biological conditions are suitable and where resource conflicts can be resolved.

Commercial and private potential for the harvest of existing wild rice stands in this District is extremely limited. Consequently, Ministry management efforts will be directed primarily to the protection and expansion of wild rice stands to enhance waterfowl production.

d. Discussion

The potential for an expansion of wild rice harvesting in the District is unknown. Existing stands are scattered and small in area. Water level fluctuation would appear to limit the feasibility of extensive introductions of wild rice. There is no wild rice industry in existence at this time.

12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Espanola District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets will be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

TABLE 10 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Targets[1] (Year 2000)
Agriculture	to encourage and assist the private sector in making available 12,000 hectares of unused, private land of class 2, 3 and 4 agricultural capability for food production purposes.
Crown Land Cottaging	to provide from Crown land up to 260 cottage lots (subdivision and remotes).
Crown Land Recreation	no specific target assigned.
Fisheries Management	
Sport Fishing	155,000 kilograms of sport fish annually, by the year 2000 from inland waters.
Lake Trout	to concentrate management efforts on those lake trout lakes with the highest productive and recreational potentials.
Commercial Fishing	510,000 kilograms of commercial fish, annually, by the year 2000 from the waters of Lake Huron and the North Channel.
Forest Management	to annually provide 375,000 net merchantable cubic metres (approximately 218,000 NMm^3 of conifer and 157,000 NMm^3 of hardwood) of timber from Crown land.
Mineral Management	
Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals	while no mining target has been determined the District will attempt to maintain 98 percent of the high mineral potential areas, 96 percent of the medium mineral potential areas and 92 percent of the low mineral potential areas available for exploration.
Aggregate Extraction	to ensure a total minimum cummulative supply of 7.8 million tonnes.
Provincial Parks	16,650 day use opportunities 39,990 car camping opportunities 5,000 backcountry travel opportunities
Tourism	no specific target has been determined, however, 46 lakes have been identified for their tourism significance as well as some District land and water scapes.
Wildlife	
Black Bear	harvest of 180 black bear per year.
Commercial Fur	to support an annual harvest of 8,000 beaver pelts and 15,000 pelts of other fur bearing species.
Deer	total population of 13,400 deer and a harvest of 2,000 deer annually.
Moose	total population of 2,200 moose and a harvest of 400 moose annually.
Small Game	meet hunter demand.
Waterfowl	no target identified.
Non-consumptive Uses	no target identified.
Wild Rice	no target identified.

(1) Targets expressed in this table are defined as Targets assigned through Strategic Land Use Planning Process for achievement in the District. These targets may differ from targets expressed in the ***Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*** *for a number of reasons. For example:*

- *The* ***Strategic Land Use Plan*** *timber and wildlife targets are expressed by management units which do not necessarily coincide with District administrative boundaries. District planning targets have been adjusted and expressed by District administrative boundary.*
- *Some* ***Strategic Land Use Plan*** *targets were expressed by Region only and not distributed to each District. Black bear harvest targets are an example. They have subsequently have been evaluated and assigned by Region to each District.*
- *Further analysis and refinement of the* ***Strategic Land Use Plan*** *targets has resulted in a re-distribution of targets to District. This is the case with the fur targets.*

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 23 separate areas which are outlined on maps 2 and 3. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses (e.g. tourism) will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the access road and MMA guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use guidelines have no legal status in respect of private land and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry's *Land Use Guidelines* indicate that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws

and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

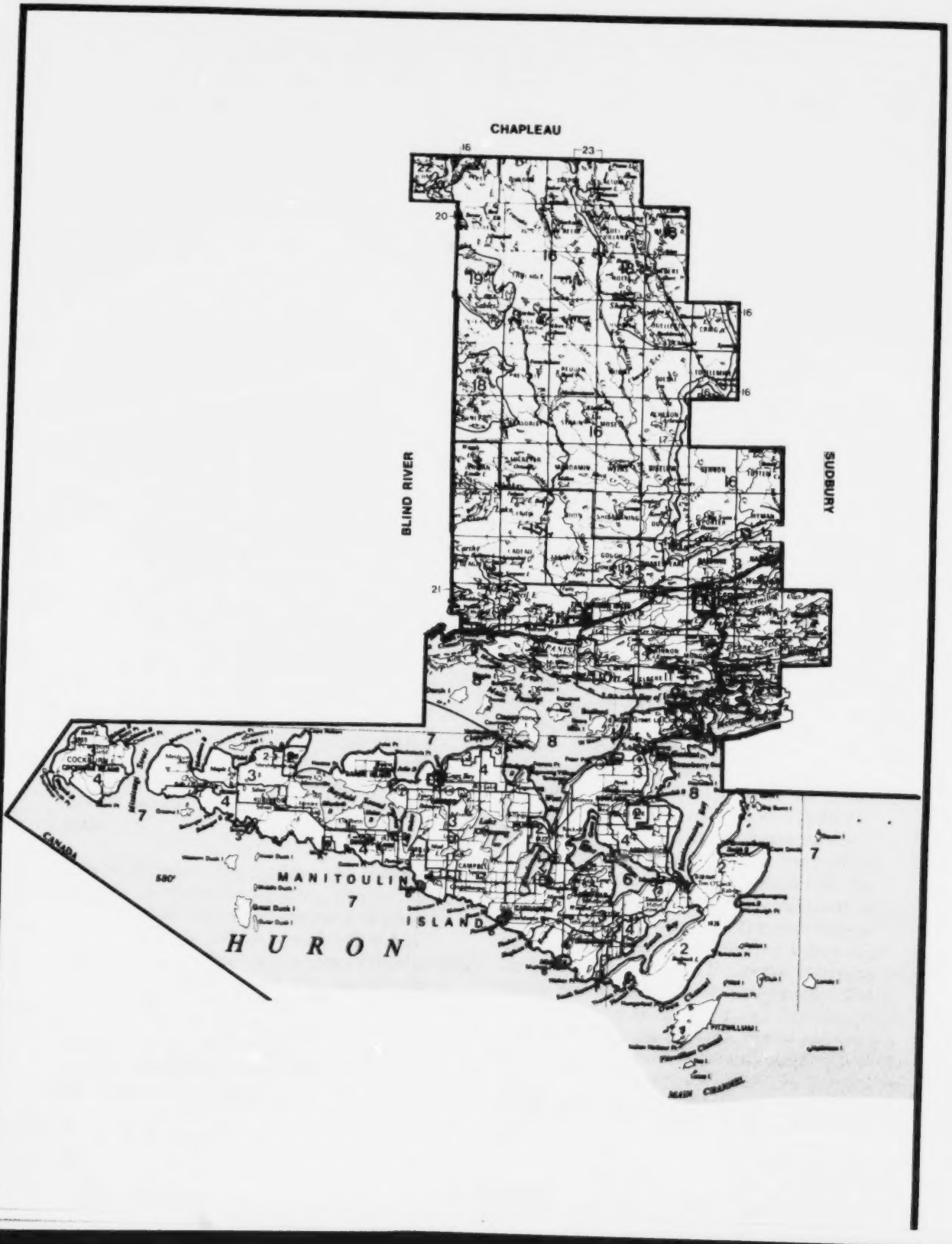
Additional operational and development guidelines, such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

Map 2

ESPANOLA DISTRICT

8 Resource Management Area



1. URBAN CORES

a. Area Description

This area covers the urban areas of the District such as Spanish, Massey, Webbwood, McKerrow, Nairn, Espanola, Little Current, Gore Bay and Manitowaning. The main Ministry interest in these areas revolves around the regulation of inappropriate development on hazardous lands (i.e. Lake Huron's flood plain).

b. Land Use Intent

The Ministry will encourage normal urban uses to develop in this area. Disposition of Crown land will occur through consultation with the local municipal council and, normally, only in accordance with official plan policies.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 1 — URBAN CORES

As set by the various municipalities.

2. INDIAN RESERVES

a. Area Description

This area includes the local Indian Reserves. As the reserves are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and administered locally by their respective Band Councils, they have been excluded from the planning process.

b. Land Use Intent

The Ministry will encourage wherever possible uses on the lands which are compatible with adjacent areas. At the request of the Federal Government or Indian Band, the Ministry will provide assistance in resource management where it is feasible and appropriate.

By agreement with the Federal Government, the Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for forest fire management on these Indian Reserves.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 2 — INDIAN RESERVES

As set by the various band councils.

3. THE RURAL SETTLEMENTS

a. Area Description

This area includes most of Manitoulin Island and the lower portion of the Spanish River valley. The majority of the District's rural population is settled here and most land is patented.

The major existing uses are related to agriculture and recreation, however significant aggregate extraction and forest management also occurs. Several resource capabilities are high, although the pattern is mixed and complex.

The large majority of this area is covered by existing municipal official plans.

The portion of this area centered around Great LaCloche Island is included with the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve.

b. Land Use Intent

The purpose of this area is to recognize and support the existing activities in the settled, rural areas of the District. The primary management efforts of the Ministry will be directed towards supporting management of privately owned class 2, 3 and 4 agricultural lands, good quality aggregate resources and high capability recreational areas. Assistance in forest management will also be available for private lands not required for food or aggregate production.

Wildlife and fisheries management will be a Ministry priority in certain, specific areas (i.e. the Manitou and Blue Jay Rivers). The Ministry will actively participate in the protection of specific features such as unique vegetation or geological complexes that are sensitive to development — The Carter Bay sand dunes and Vidal Bay beach terraces on Manitoulin Island and the pine plantations in Nairn Township on the mainland are three examples (see appendix F).

Crown land disposition will, normally, be in accordance with existing official plans and zoning by-laws and the proper development of the existing natural resources.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 3 — THE RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The Ministry, in cooperation with Municipal authorities, will assist in the identification, designation, protection and development of high aggregate resource potential areas. An inventory of most major known aggregate resource sites in area 3 is maintained in the Espanola District office. This inventory will be referred to by the Ministry when preparing recommendations for specific private land development proposals. Development proposals that would conflict with the continued or future use of important aggregate resources will not be supported by this Ministry. Operational and rehabilitation guidelines will be incorporated to protect surrounding and future uses.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Agriculture	x		The Ministry will encourage the maintenance of class 2, 3 and 4 privately owned developed and undeveloped agricultural lands for future use for food production. Crown land will not normally be sold or leased for agricultural purposes except on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The Ministry will assist in preparing management guidelines for the protection of neighbouring lands and waters from negative impacts that agricultural development may cause.
Bait Fishing	x		The existing level of activity will continue and additional operations will be considered on a case by case basis.
Commercial Fishing	x		Existing level of activity will continue.
Cottaging		x	The Ministry will, generally, support cottage development on private land and existing official plan policies will apply. New cottaging will not be permitted on Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of Crown land recreation will continue.
Forestry	x		The existing level of activity on Crown land will continue, with increased intensity of management expected. Private landowner assistance will be, normally, available.
Hunting	x		Game animal habitat protection and development programs will be supported.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will be permitted on Crown land; conformity to existing official plan policies will be encouraged.
Provincial Parks		x	No new provincial parks are recommended for this area.
Roads	x		Road access on Crown land will be managed in keeping with the overall land use in the area. Prior consultation with local municipalities will occur when major construction is being considered.
Rural Residential	x		Rural residential development will be in accordance with approved official plan(s) and/or zoning by-laws. Crown land disposition policies will direct the sale of public land.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		Sport fish habitat protection and development programs will be supported.
Tourism	x		Additional activity will be in accordance with approved official plans and Crown land disposition policies.
Trapping	x		Existing regulations will apply.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	Urban development will be directed to existing urban centres.

4. DEER YARDS

a. Area Description

This area contains the major deer yarding sites in Wildlife Management Units 43 and 44. It includes large portions of the south shores of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands plus yards north of Ice Lake, Lake Manitou and one to the west of LaCloche Channel.

Most of the land base in this area is patented. The existing uses are, generally, forestry and recreational; some farming and aggregate extraction also occurs.

Ministry interest in this area centres around the maintenance of winter habitat for deer; this interest may conflict with the desires of some landowners and municipalities for increased development opportunities.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary management intent of the Ministry in this area is to maintain viable deer wintering habitat.

Most other uses in this area will be supported provided that they consider, incorporate and account for the habitat concern. Some specific development may have to be prohibited because of unacceptable levels of impact.

The Ministry has worked closely with the local municipalities and planning boards over the issue of development control and will continue to do so. Crown land disposition will be, normally, in accordance with municipal official plans and the proper development of existing natural resources.

New activity related to aggregate extraction, agriculture, rural residential, commercial fishing and tourism will be in accordance with approved official plans and by-laws and will not be encouraged by this Ministry.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4 — DEER YARDS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Provided deer habitat maintenance is given full consideration and the overall viability of yard is not affected. New activity must be in accordance with approved official plans and/or zoning by-laws. The Ministry will not encourage this land use in this area.
Agriculture	x		See guidelines for aggregate.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging	x		Provided deer habitat maintenance is given full consideration and the overall viability of the yards is not affected.
Crown Land Recreation	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		The Ministry will encourage and provide advice to the private landowners on management practises that will both ensure the long run viability of the yarding area and allow for an economic return on harvested wood fibre.
Hunting	x		The maintenance of the yarding areas as viable winter cover for deer will be the priority management program in this area.
Mining	x		New activity must be in accordance with official plan policies and/or zoning by-laws.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed for this area.
Roads	x		Existing Provincial and municipal regulations will apply. The Ministry will support additional regulations that reduce negative impact on the deer range (i.e. no winter snow plowing).
Rural Residential	x		
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	Urban development will be directed to existing urban centres.

5. MISERY BAY PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Misery Bay is located on the south shore of Manitoulin on the west side of Burpee Township.

This is an existing 1,000 ha. Nature Reserve Park that provides good representation of several fresh water coastal and limestone based interior features.

There are some concerns that the prohibiting of trapping may cause a local increase in raccoon and wolf populations and that increases to the size of this park will negatively affect the municipal tax base.

b. Land Use Intent

The Ministry intends to continue to manage this area as a Nature Reserve Park in accordance with accepted Ministry policy and guidelines.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 5 — MISERY BAY

The permitted uses will be in accordance with existing policy and Ministry guidelines.

6. LAKE MANITOU, MICHAEL'S, PROVIDENCE AND SRIGLEY BAYS

a. Area Description

This area includes the bed, waters and shoreline of Lake Manitou (120 metres from water's edge), and of Michael's, Providence and Srigley Bays on Manitoulin Island. The existing uses are varied although recreational (both private and commercial) and governmental (Sandfield Fish Hatchery) activities are the most obvious.

Lake Manitou is one of the most productive lake trout lakes in the Province. Besides attracting an extensive, year-round, recreational fishery, Lake Manitou is an important source of lake trout eggs and contributes significantly to the provincial hatchery program.

Although the overall quality of the water in Lake Manitou remains good, there is concern over what appears to be the deterioration of the environmental health of the trout spawning shoals.

Michael's, Providence and Srigley Bays are the main staging areas for migratory trout and salmon travelling into the Blue Jay, Mindemoya, Manitou and Srigley rivers.

b. Land Use Intent

Ministry management effort in this area will be directed towards:

- maintaining Lake Manitou as a productive lake trout lake. This will require the cooperative effort of local municipalities and landowners; and,
- maintaining Michael's, Providence and Srigley Bays as suitable habitat for migratory trout and salmon — primarily for recreational purposes.

Crown land disposition will not, normally, be considered in this area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 6 — LAKE MANITOU, MICHAEL'S, PROVIDENCE AND SRIGLEY BAYS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture	x		The Ministry will work with the local planning board, local municipalities, farmers, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to develop agriculture practices that prevent or limit water quality degradation.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	No new commercial fishing activity will be permitted.
Cottaging		x	The long term viability of these areas to produce trout should not be affected. Existing municipal official plan policies will be supported. Crown land will not be sold for this purpose.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		The Ministry will work with the planning board, municipalities and local property owners to develop forestry practices that prevent or limit water quality degradation.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		The Ministry will support the application of the policies of the *Manitoulin Official Plan*.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The Ministry will assist in developing road construction practices that prevent or limit water quality degradation. The Ministry will not encourage road location within the 120 metre shoreland strip.
Rural Residential	x		Provided that the long term viability of these areas to produce trout is not affected.
Sport Fishing	x		The protection and development of the trout potential of these waters is the primary management interest.
Tourism	x		Provided that the long term viability of these areas to produce or support trout is not affected. Existing official plan policies will be supported.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

7. LAKE HURON

a. Area Description

This area represents the North Channel of Lake Huron west of Darch, Innes and Clapperton Islands and the area of Lake Huron around Cockburn and south and east of Manitoulin Island. The area does not include any of the mainland or Manitoulin Island.

The major existing uses of this area are commercial fishing and commercial transportation; secondary activities include recreation along the near shore waters, especially in the large bays and around some of the islands close to Manitoulin. Fish production is the major, local natural resource capability.

b. Land Use Intent

The Ministry of Natural Resources will primarily manage this area for fish production (population management - primarily by commercial fishing).

Other uses, such as intensive and extensive recreation and forest management (on some Crown islands) will also be permitted. Nesting areas for cormorants, herons, gulls and eagles will continue to receive site specific protection from the Ministry (see appendix F).

Islands and lands under the water have been withdrawn from staking. Crown land disposition for resource development and tourism purposes may be permitted - private recreational disposition will not be.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 7 — LAKE HURON

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Recommendations to regulatory bodies (i.e. planning boards), work permit conditions and title document conditions will be used to ensure fishery concerns are protected.
Agriculture		x	Private land only. Ministry will work with local agencies and property owners to assist in the utilization of environmentally sound agricultural practices.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Management practices will be used to maintain and enhance existing fish resource. (Specific areas such as Julia Bay and Gore Bay are closed to commercial fishing — see appendix D).
Cottaging		x	Private land only — Ministry recommendations to regulatory bodies will be used to ensure fish concerns are protected.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Work permit and licence conditions will be used to prevent negative water quality impacts.
Hunting	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Ministry recommendations and work permit conditions will be used to protect fish concerns.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	This activity will not be encouraged.
Sport Fishing	x		The maintenance of this area as a primary fish production site is a primary intent.
Tourism		x	Private land only.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

8. THE NORTH CHANNEL

a. Area Description

This management area covers the majority of the North Channel of Lake Huron — running from Aird and Darch Islands on the west to Heywood Island on the east.

This area does not include Bay of Islands, McGregor Bay or Great LaCloche Island.

The most common existing use in this area is recreation - cottaging in the near mainland areas and boating in the more open water areas. Commercial fishing is also ongoing.

The North Channel has a recreational potential of international significance; this area is included within the boundaries of the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent is to identify and maintain non-structured recreational use as the primary and most appropriate use of this area. In particular, the Ministry will assist in protecting the physical resources of the North Channel that combine to make this area one of world significance for small boat sailing. The popular boat harbours and camping areas (such as those located on Amedroz, Croker, Fox, Eagle, Hook and Benjamin Islands) will be the focus of future management effort (see appendix E).

As in area 7, Ministry management activities will also assist in the protection of nesting areas for colonial birds and predators such as eagles and ospreys (see appendix F).

The waters around Heywood Island will continue to be managed for experimental sport fish reproduction purposes.

On-shore mining developments may expand underground, outward under Lake Huron, subject to existing international agreements.

There will be, normally, no disposition of Crown land in this area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8 — NORTH CHANNEL

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	The Ministry will not support agricultural activity in this area.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging		x	Small scale cottage development on private land may be supported, provided impact on public recreation is acceptable (subdivisions will not be supported). There will be no Crown land cottaging programs.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No additional facility development except for water access points.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Forestry operations on small blocks of Crown or private land will not be supported. Because of their size forest management activity will be permitted on Aird, Darch, Innes, Clapperton, Amedroz, Bedford, West and East Rouse Islands. On these islands forestry operations will be designed to compliment the primary use of the management area.
Hunting	x		
Mining		x	No mining activity on Crown land will be allowed in this area. Any areas not already withdrawn from staking will be withdrawn under authority of the *Mining Act*. Mining activity on private land will not be supported.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	No rural residential development will be permitted on Crown land. No support will be given for such activity on private land.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism		x	No commercial development will be permitted on Crown land. Tourism facility development will not be supported on private land.
Trapping	x		Existing regulations will apply.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

9. BAY OF ISLANDS, MCGREGOR BAY

a. Area Description

This area covers the two important cottaging and tourist areas of the North Channel known as Bay of Islands and McGregor Bay. Bay of Islands extends from Whitefish Falls west to Eastern Island, while McGregor Bay extends from the mainland south to and including McGregor Point. This area is included within the boundaries of the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve.

The major existing uses are recreational oriented. They include cottaging, marinas, commercial tourist establishments and small service outlets.

b. Land Use Intent

Ministry management efforts will be primarily directed towards maintaining the status quo in this area — various forms of public and private recreational uses will be supported.

On-shore mining development may expand underground, outward under Lake Huron, subject to existing international agreements.

Crown land disposition will, normally, not be permitted except for commercial tourism purposes.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 9 — BAY OF ISLANDS, MCGREGOR BAY

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Will not be permitted on Crown land or supported by this Ministry on private land.
Agriculture		x	As above.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging		x	Private land cottaging proposals will, normally, be supported. There will be no Crown land cottaging programs in this area.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing regulations will apply. Future water access points will be permitted.
Forestry		x	Commercial forest activity will not be permitted on Crown land or supported by this Ministry on private land.
Hunting	x		
Mining		x	Generally, mining exploration or development will not be permitted on Crown land or supported by this Ministry on private land. Most of the area is withdrawn from staking under the authority of the *Mining Act*.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		Existing regulations will apply. Specific management practices may be applied to Iroquois Bay.
Tourism	x		Additional facility development will be, normally, supported by this Ministry.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

10. FORT LACLOCHE

a. Area Description

The Fort LaCloche area (a candidate natural environment park) is situated on the North Shore between the Spanish River Indian Reserve and the McKinnon Township line and covers approximately 6,400 hectares. It includes 10 kilometres of North Channel shoreline and of theLaCloche Mountain Range and several off shore islands.

Besides the exceptional physical beauty of the area, a long and important historical background related to the fur trade is also attached to the site.

The existing park reserve was purchased by the Crown in the 1960's specifically for recreational purposes.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status, to be managed for its outstanding recreational potential, representative vegetation features and its historical resources.

Some local concern exists that the candidate park will negatively affect both the property values and the recreational experiences of lodge and cottage owners on LaCloche Lake. The Ministry will consult directly with this group in an effort to alleviate these concerns.

Given the nature of existing uses occuring in the candidate, it is recommended that some of these uses continue to be permitted. These are listed below. It must be realized that in some instances, further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 10 — FORT LACLOCHE

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing	x		It is recommended that commercial fishing be permitted to continue in the waters of Lake Huron only.
Cottaging		x	New private land cottage development within the boundaries of the park will not be supported by this Ministry. It is recommended that existing private cottages be permitted to continue until the lands are acquired.
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

11. LACLOCHE MOUNTAINS

a. Area Description

This area includes part of the LaCloche Mountains that parallel the shores of Bay of Islands and McGregor Bay. The LaCloche Mountains, mainly composed of a white quartzite rock, rise quite abruptly from the Lake Huron waters and provide a startling visual contrast.

The existing use of this area is mostly recreation — cottaging (along the south edge), hiking, canoeing and hunting; however, trapping also occurs. This management area is within the boundaries of the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve.

The *Sables, Spanish Rivers Official Plan* identifies this area as a sensitive site.

b. Land Use Intent

The Ministry will direct management efforts in this area towards maintaining a prime recreational landscape that compliments the Bay of Islands and McGregor Bay areas.

Most other resource programs will be permitted.

The sale of Crown land will not, normally, be considered; leases may be used to permit extractive or tourist operations.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 11 — LACLOCHE MOUNTAINS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Work permit and licence conditions will be used to limit impact on the landscape.
Agriculture		x	There will be no Crown land disposition for agricultural purposes. This Ministry will not support agriculture development on private land.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging		x	Cottage development on private land will be, normally, supported by this Ministry. No Crown land cottage programs will be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		However, no facility development except those required to support low density recreational uses such as hiking.
Forestry	x		Permit and license conditions will be employed to assist in preserving the recreational characteristics of the area.
Hunting	x		Existing regulations will apply.
Mining	x		Work permit and land title conditions may be used to limit negative impacts on this landscape.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The access road and MMA policies will apply.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	There will be no Crown land disposition for rural residential purposes. The Ministry will not support residential proposals on private land.
Sport Fishing	x		Existing regulations will apply. (See appendix C).
Tourism	x		The Ministry will, normally, support commercial tourist proposals for private land. There will be normally no Crown land sale for tourism purposes, leases, however, may be considered.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

12. KILLARNEY PARK EXPANSION

a. Area Description

The expansion covers an area of approximately 13,800 hectares to the east, north and west of the existing wilderness park. For the Espanola District this includes portions of Roosevelt and Curtin Townships and some of the shoreline of McGregor Bay. The remainder of the expansion area is in the Sudbury District.

The present use of the expansion area is predominantly recreational while trapping and small scale mineral development have been historical uses.

Although much of the recreation is generally Crown land use, this area does provide a base for commercial tourism activities.

Some patented properties do exist in the expansion area in the Espanola District and these owners, plus property owners in the surrounding area, have expressed several concerns to the Ministry about this intended development.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status as an extension to the existing Killarney Wilderness Provincial Park. It is recommended that the candidate be managed for public recreation, preservation of the natural landscape and scientific research. Before the candidate is put into regulation, the boundaries will be clearly defined. In some instances, the boundary may increase or decrease in size to better represent park values (including scenic vistas, unique vegetation, wildlife habitat, geological landform features, etc.) partially situated within or immediately adjacent to the proposed boundary.

No further disposition of Crown land will be permitted.

Wildlife and fisheries management efforts will continue and place emphasis on research on the moose, deer and fish populations.

Mechanized recreational travel will be phased out pending removal of non-conforming uses. Some uses because of their nature will be permitted to continue as conforming uses. These are listed below. It must be realized that in some instances, further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 12 — KILLARNEY PARK EXPANSION

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	It is recommended that the existing operations be phased out over time. No new licences will be issued for the area.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	It is recommended that the existing cottages and hunt camps be acquired by the Ministry of Natural Resources over the long term. The Ministry of Natural Resources will not permit additional seasonal residential development in the expansion area.
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting		x	It is recommended that hunting be phased out over the long term.
Mining		x	It is recommended that the Ministry acquire the mining patents in the area if they become available over the long term. Operating guidelines for the protection of park values will be encouraged.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended as an addition to the Killarney Wilderness Provincial Park.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing activities be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	It is recommended that only existing tourist activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping		x	It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue. However, trapline transfers will not be permitted so trapping will be phased out over time.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

13. HIGHWAYS NO 6 AND NO 17 HINTERLANDS

a. Area Description

The majority of this area lies between the LaCloche Mountains and the more level, agricultural areas along the Spanish River. It also includes the water and shorelines (120 m) of Kecil, Lang, Birch and Agnew Lakes.

There are several existing uses in this area:

- recreational including hunting, fishing, boating, and cottaging;
- commercial tourism;
- electrical energy production (Spanish River, dam sites of the outlet of Agnew Lake and at Nairn Falls); and,
- forest production.

As a consequence the potential for resource management problems and land use conflicts is fairly high. For example, road location, construction and maintenance responsibilities are often split between municipalities, private property owners, private contractors and the Crown.

The very southeastern corner of this area is included with the North GeorgianBay Recreational Reserve.

b. Land Use Intent

In this area management efforts will be directed towards maintaining a reasonably balanced multiple-use area. On the land base primary activities will include forestry, mining and aggregate extraction. On the water base (the lakes and 120 m of surrounding shore lands) primary emphasis will be allocated to commercial tourism and recreation.

The need to provide sufficient water resources for energy production at the existing dam sites will also continue to be a Ministry management objective.

In order to continue successful management of this area the Ministry will have to apply the integrated management policies for access roads and MMA's.

Crown land disposition will be, normally, considered for most purposes excepting remote style hunt and fish camps (both private or commercial), rural residential development and, generally, those uses associated with urban areas. Crown land cottage disposition will only occur on specific lakes and by plan of subdivision.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 13 — HIGHWAYS NO 6 AND NO 17 HINTERLANDS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Crown land areas identified on District gravel inventories as existing pits on good potential resources will be protected from conflicting development. The Ministry will not support incompatible development on good quality, high volume aggregate resources on private land. Operating conditions for the protection of neighbouring resource values will be applied to Crown land aggregate permits.
Agriculture	x		Private land only — unless proposal supported by Ministry of Agriculture and Food and in aid of an existing operation.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		A priority use on the water base. Kecil, Lang, Birch, Agnew, Wabagishik, Panache and Evangeline will be considered for Crown land cottaging programs.
Crown Land Recreation	x		A priority use on the major water bodies and shorelines — existing access points will be maintained, although in some instances with reduced services.
Forestry	x		A priority use on the land base — access roads and MMA policies will be applied.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		A priority use on the land base, operational guidelines for the protection of other values will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The access roads and MMA policies will apply.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential development will not be permitted on Crown land, this use will not be supported by the Ministry on private land.
Sport Fishing	x		The existing regulations will continue. (see appendix C for lake trout lake classification.)
Tourism	x		Priority use on water base — new tourist developments will be considered on both Crown and private land adjacent to all water bodies.
Trapping	x		Existing regulations and policies will continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

14. CHUTES PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Chutes Park is an existing, recreational park located immediately north of the Town of Massey on Highway No 553 and the Sables River.

b. Land Use Intent

The Ministry will continue to manage this park to support a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

c. Land Use Activities for Area No. 14 — CHUTES PROVINCIAL PARK

The Ministry will continue to operate this park in accordance with existing policy and Ministry guidelines.

15. LOWER MASSEY TOTE ROAD

a. Area Description

This area is located immediately north of the Highway No 17, Spanish River corridor (area 3). It is bordered on the north by the north sides of Lehman, Gerow, Boon, Gough and part of Shakespeare Townships. The area contains a large percentage of the Spanish River Crown Management Unit and logging is a major existing use. In the more northerly section of the area there is an aggregation of trout lakes and commercial tourism and Crown land recreation is fairly prevalent. Highway No 553 (the Massey Tote) runs north-south through the area.

Significant water quality problems exist in the Serpent River system.

A major east-west Hydro transmission line will be built across this area in the mid-1980's.

A mineral research area related to the disposal of nuclear waste is located in this area.

There is considerable public concern in the Town of Massey for the maintenance of high water quality in the Sables River — the town's source of drinking water.

b. Land Use Intent

Ministry programs in this area will be primarily aimed at supporting such commercial and industrial activities as tourism, mining and forestry. Crown land disposition will be considered for such things as resource development, commercial tourism and recreational purposes - depending on appropriate policies, plans and resource capabilities.

The Ministry will continue to provide site specific management practices to protect features such as great blue heron nesting areas and scenic attractions such as Cameron and Meareau Falls (see appendix F).

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 15 — LOWER MASSEY TOTE ROAD

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		A secondary use, most extraction in this area will be related to the construction of local forest access roads.
Agriculture		x	Normally, Crown land will not be sold for agricultural purposes, however, exceptions may be permitted in Shedden Township upon requests from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food for assistance to existing operations.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging	x		This area will be reviewed for its potential for remote cottage sites. Disposition may occur if sites are available. No subdivision style cottage development will be permitted on Crown land. Small scale developments on private land may be supported.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing level of activity will continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		A primary use. Sustained yield timber management will continue with the emphasis on providing local operations with assured harvest opportunities. Operating guidelines for the protection of important fish and wildlife habitats and water quality will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		A primary use. Operating guidelines for the protection of tourism values, important fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The access road and MMA policies will be used to protect tourist and other values in the area.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		There are several designated lake trout lakes in this area (see appendix B). The Ministry will continue to co-operate with the Ministry of Environment and other concerned parties in the rehabilitation of the Serpent River system.
Tourism	x		A primary use. Crown land sales will be considered to enable tourist operations to expand or start. There are 4 tourism lakes in this area (see appendix C).
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

16. THE WEST BRANCH

a. Area Description

This large area includes a majority of the Crown land base of the Espanola District. Rock outcrops are common; the soils are, generally, sandy; the vegetation is dominated by stands of jack pine, poplar and birch. The drainage patterns tend to be in a north-south direction. The major rivers are the Spanish, the Wakonassin and the Sables.

Vehicle access into the area is by either the Massey Tote Road (Highway No 553) or the West Branch, a forest access road that travels north of Webbwood.

This area contains a large portion of the Lower Spanish Forest Management Agreement Area with E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd. and the area has traditionally been a major source of wood fibre. Commercial tourism and extensive Crown land recreation are also common uses.

There are significant wildlife habitat areas in this area including many trout lakes and rivers.

The only major development in this area is in Hyman Township, Agnew Lake Mines (uranium ore) is located approximately 3 miles north of the east end of Agnew Lake.

The major issue in this area revolves around the construction of roads — fly-in tourist operators, some recreationists, and some wildlife managers are opposed to major road network expansions, while other resource users view road development as necessary for proper resource management and use.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary purpose for this area shall be economic resource development, in particular logging and commercial tourism. However, most other natural resource uses are permitted and the maintenance of the existing environmental quality and acceptable levels of fish and wildlife populations will be a management goal.

Crown land disposition will be considered for such things as resource development, commercial tourism and recreational purposes - depending on appropriate plans, policies and resource capabilities.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 16 — THE WEST BRANCH

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of forestry, tourism and important fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		The existing level of activity will continue.
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging	x		This area will be considered for the identification of remote cottage/hunt camp sites. Crown land lease only will be considered if additional sites are available. No Crown land cottage subdivision programs will be developed in this area.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The existing level of activity will be maintained. Garbage removal from Crown land will become the responsibility of the Crown land user.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		A primary use. Intensive forest management will be encouraged through the fulfillment of the terms and conditions of the Forest Management Agreement. Operating and annual plans may contain specific guidelines for the protection, maintenance or creation of fish and wildlife habitat.
Hunting	x		Programs which enhance wildlife habitat will be encouraged.
Mining	x		Low level radiation emissions from the closed out Agnew Lake Mines tailings area preclude residential land uses within 2 km. of the mine site. Exploration/extraction will be encouraged. Operation guidelines for the protection of forestry, tourism and wildlife values will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	Research for the identification of possible candidates will continue.
Roads	x		New roads will be developed consistent with the concept of multiple use and recognizing the variety of activities going on in the area. The access road and MMA policies will apply.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Programs to enhance fish production will be encouraged. There are several lake trout lakes in this area, appendix B illustrates the classification.
Tourism	x		Existing lodge activity will continue, the area will be evaluated for additional remote commercial operation sites. Several lakes have been identified for commercial tourism purposes (see appendix C).
Trapping	x		Programs to enhance fur populations will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

17. THE SPANISH RIVER

a. Area Description

The management area includes the Spanish River and a 120 metre land strip on both banks from the northerly boundary of Craig Township to the mouth of the river at Agnew Lake in Dunlop Township.

Historically the main use of the river has been for transportation - native peoples, fur and logs. In more recent times the river has been developed at different sites for electrical power production. Most recently, recreation (canoeing) has become the dominant use of the undeveloped reaches of the river while wood production remains an important use of the river valley.

Opinions on the future, primary use of the undeveloped section of the river are mixed — there is support for formal recognition of both recreational and power generation capabilities.

There is in effect, presently, a surface rights withdrawal under the *Mining Act*. This withdrawal restricts land disposition along the Spanish River.

INCO Limited has commissioned a power feasibility study to assess the potential of certain areas of the Spanish River for the production of hydro-electricity and to assess the resulting potential environmental impact on natural resources.

b. Land Use Intent

Ministry programs in this area will be primarily aimed at ensuring that the remaining potentials of the river for the two uses of power production and outdoor recreation remain unjeopardized until further study has been completed.

Disposition of Crown land will not, normally, occur in this area; Crown leases for resource development purposes may be the exception.

The Spanish River will be referred to the Parks Council as a study area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 17 — THE SPANISH RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Existing licences will continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	This area will not be considered for either remote or subdivision style Crown land cottaging. The Ministry will not support cottage proposals on private land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The District will continue to recognize this area as an important Crown land canoe route. However, new facility construction will not be permitted.
Forestry	x		Management practices will ensure that potential for recreational use is not significantly affected.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration will be permitted, however, work permit conditions will restrict negative impacts on recreational qualities. Any proposed development will be encouraged to occur outside of this management area.
Provincial Parks		x	Programs to further evaluate the potential of this river for recreational purposes will be undertaken and/or supported.
Roads		x	Access road and MMA policies will apply. Bridge crossings will not be encouraged by this Ministry and will only be considered where no alternative exists.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism		x	Existing uses will be permitted, however, no Crown land sale or lease for commercial tourist purposes will be considered.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	Programs to further evaluate the potential of this river for additional power generation purposes will be supported.

18. SPINWEB — MOZHABONG LAKES

a. Area Description

Area 18 includes two distinct areas of the District: the first area includes parts of Poncet and Plourde Townships, locally known as Plaunt's Cut and the site of several small trout lakes and part of the head water area for the West Sables River. The second area includes parts of Del Villano, Hotte and Ouellette Townships and encompasses several large and small lakes. Two of the lakes - Mozhabong and Sinaminda - have good warm water fisheries, while several trout lakes and the Agnes River are also included.

Both parts of area 18 experience and are capable of supporting a higher concentration of recreational use than the surrounding landscape. The capability for wood fibre production is also fairly high in these areas and large scale logging operations have occurred in the past.

b. Land Use Intent

There will be two management priorities in area 18. They are the provision of a quality, road accessible recreational landscape, and the maintenance of a quality wood production area. Most other natural resource uses will also be permitted; in particular efforts will be made to maintain fish and wildlife population levels.

This intent will be partly achieved by ensuring that road location and construction is complimentary to both vehicle based recreational activities such as car camping, sight-seeing and boating and to the management of the timber resource.

This will require the cooperation of E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd. and, perhaps, some special adaptations to the access road and MMA policies. For example, at the time of harvesting, the Ministry might request the company to construct a road through a reserve area to the shore (i.e. a particular location on the shore) of a lake not previously road accessible. Similarly the Ministry might request that the road standards be different than those normally required.

Crown land disposition will not normally be considered for this area — site specific resource development proposals and, if the remote cottage plan so indicates, private hunt and fish camps may be the exception.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 18 — SPINWEB — MOZHABONG LAKES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction in this area will only be permitted for the construction of local forest and water access roads. Operation guidelines for the protection of recreational and forestry values will be reflected in work permits and licence conditions.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Area may be considered for the location of remote cottage sites only if remainder of available areas are fully allocated and only if formal approval given by District Manager to each proposed site. Subdivision-style Crown land cottaging will not be permitted.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		A primary use. Management efforts will be directed towards creating a high quality, vehicle based, recreational area. A secondary plan will be developed to control future developments.
Forestry	x		A primary use. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines necessary to harmonize forest management activities, including road construction, to the other priority use of Crown land recreation.
Hunting	x		Programs to enhance wildlife populations will be encouraged.
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction activity will be permitted. Operating guidelines for the protection of recreational, forestry and wildlife values will be reflected in licences and work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		A road network will be developed to incorporate the needs of both vehicle-based recreational opportunities and forest management.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Programs to enhance sport fish populations will be encouraged. Sixteen lakes are designated as lake trout lakes (see appendix B).
Tourism	x		Existing uses will continue. Three lakes have been identified for commercial tourism purposes (see appendix C). No future disposal of Crown land for commercial tourism purposes will be permitted.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

19. SABLES — BARK LAKES

a. Area Description

Area 19 is centered on Fontaine and the north half of Lefebvre Townships. This is a compact area containing two large lakes and several small ones, most connected by waterways or portage trails. Historically, part of the area was logged for white pine, but in recent decades the greatest use has been for backcountry recreation. Commercial tourism and trapping operations are ongoing.

The boundaries of the area will follow the Lac Aux Sables — Bark Lake circle canoe route — including a 120 metre land strip on the outside edge of the route (i.e. Long Lake and 120 metres of land to the north; Star Lake and 120 metres of land to the south).

b. Land Use Intent

It is the intention of the Ministry to manage this area for low density, limited road access, recreational uses - such as canoeing, tent camping, nature photography, hunting, snowmobiling and fishing.

Most other natural resource uses will be permitted, however, the ability of the landscape to fulfill the primary intent must not be impaired.

Road access to this area will be closely regulated — for example, network density will be light, roads may be of a limited duration and lesser quality. Public recreational use of the permitted road system may be restricted or prohibited.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 19 — SABLES — BARK LAKES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction will only be permitted for the construction of local forest access roads — other commercial extraction activities will not be permitted. Permit approval will require joint review of District Management Committee. Permits will contain specific guidelines for the protection of the recreational values of this area.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Existing use only: new Crown land subdivisions or remote cottage/hunt camps will not be supported by this Ministry. New cottages on patented land will not be supported by this Ministry.
Crown Land Recreation	x		A primary use. Management efforts will be directed towards the creation of a high quality, low density, backcountry recreational experience opportunity. A recreational plan for this area may be developed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		The development of annual and operational plans for this area will require good consultation and cooperation between the Ministry and E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd. in order that the primary intent is not jeopardized. Forest management in this area may be constrained by the intent of the Ministry to manage this area for low density recreational uses.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Prospecting and staking will be permitted, however, work permit applications for other exploratory work will require a review of the District Management Committee before issuance. Operating guidelines for the protection of recreational values will be reflected in work permits.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road access to this area will be closely regulated — network density will be light, roads may be of limited duration and of lesser quality than surrounding areas. Public recreational use of the road system may be restricted or prohibited.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Seven lakes have been designated as lake trout lakes (see appendix B).
Tourism	x		Existing uses only — no additional commercial tourism facility development will be permitted on Crown land and this Ministry will not support additional development on private land. Six lakes have been identified as commercial tourism lakes (appendix C).
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

20. MISSISSAGI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

This management area covers the area of the Mississagi River Provincial Park that is in the Espanola District; it is located in parts of Ethel and Comox Townships.

This waterway park, which borders the Mississagi River in the Blind River and Chapleau Districts as well, has been in regulation for several years and is a valued part of the provincial parks system because of the excellent backcountry recreational opportunities it provides, especially for canoeing.

Logging activity in the vicinity of the park has increased in the last two years and a new bridge crossing has been contructed just to the north of the Espanola District boundary.

b. Land Use Intent

The Mississagi River Park will be managed to incorporate the outstanding water route natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 20 — MISSISSAGI RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

This park will continue to be managed as a waterway provincial park in accordance with existing policy and Ministry guidelines.

21. SERPENT RIVER WEST

a. Area Description

Espanola District includes a very small portion of a Blind River management area where it extends into Shedden Township to the west of the Serpent River and Shedden Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be managed primarily for the production of economic resources such as wood fibre and minerals.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 21 — SERPENT RIVER WEST

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	On private land only.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging		x	Private land only. No Crown lots will be made available.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Access points presently maintained by the Ministry will be evaluated to determine if continued maintenance or improvements are warranted. Other uses will be monitored periodically to determine appropriate management practises.
Forestry	x		
Hunting	x		Deer management may occur in the southern portion of the area, while moose management will occur in the north. Timber harvesting techniques will be used as one means of maintaining or improving habitat requirements such as shelter and browse.
Mining	x		Exploration and development are encouraged. Mining developments will be evaluated on a case by case basis to ensure environmental impacts are minimized.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	Private land only.
Sport Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Additional facilities (i.e. main lodges) may be permitted in some portions of the area, depending on availability of resources and prior resource commitments.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

22. COMOX TOWNSHIP

a. Area Description
The Espanola portion of this area includes that part of the Comox Township west of the Mississagi Park area.

b. Land Use Intent
It is the Ministry's intention to manage this area as a multiple-use area with an emphasis on remote commercial tourism operations and forest management.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 22 — COMOX TOWNSHIP

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		No formal facilities will be developed. Such uses such as canoeing, angling, hunting and camping will be permitted. Existing canoe routes will be maintained.
Forestry	x		
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road crossings of established canoe routes will be minimized. Road access to commercial tourism lakes will not be permitted and access to other lakes will be discouraged.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Outpost camp operations will be the major tourism use in the area. Comox Lake is an identified commercial tourism lake.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

23. INDIAN LAKE

a. Area Description

The Espanola portion of this area is located at the north end of Jasper Township and includes Tasker Creek Bay and an area of Indian Lake.

Indian Lake is part of a Chapleau District area.

b. Land Use Intent

Indian Lake is part of a series of large interconnecting lakes. It is the Ministry's intent to manage this area as a multiple-use area with an emphasis on recreation. However, a local area plan will be prepared specific to these large lakes to outline further management in more detail.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 23 — INDIAN LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of any lake.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Will be encouraged, to complement the activities of the tourist industry.
Commercial Fishing	x		Three of Chapleau District's larger lakes lie in this area and, pending the completion of a fisheries management plan, they may well be able to support a commercial fishing venture.
Cottaging	x		There already are a few cottages in this area, and more will be proposed, probably on Biscotasi Lake, if the fisheries and water quality resources can sustain such use.
Crown Land Recreation	x		A mixture of various recreational pursuits will continue in this area.
Forestry	x		Forest harvesting operations are only expected to occur in the southern part of this area during the planning period and most access road proposals for it will be dealt with in the proposed area plan. The primacy of recreational and habitat concerns will be recognized along all shorelines. A local fuelwood area will be made available for the citizens of Biscotasing.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be continued, with a minimum of shoreline disturbance.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Further road access into this area may not be permitted until the subsequent management plan is completed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		In this area of the District sport fish harvesting is at or even above the sustained annual yield. Various management programs will be considered to increase the productivity of this resource.
Tourism	x		Commercial facilities will be allowed to expand here if fisheries resource capability exists. This evaluation will be made in the subsequent management plan.
Trapping	x		Trappers will be encouraged to harvest to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

E: application

The purpose of this sub-section is to outline how these *Land Use Guidelines* will be applied. Local municipalities and private landowners will be especially interested in items 4 and 5.

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry, such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions (e.g. access road and MMA guidelines) contained in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts (e.g. the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.);
- liaison and cooperation with other Government Ministries and agencies, such as Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and conservation authorities; and,
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans (e.g. forest management and operating plans) indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Land Use Guidelines* has no legal status. The control of land use on private land in organized municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicates the Ministry wishes to try to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achieve-

ment of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration. Such discussions may result in requests by the Ministry for changes to be made in municipal official planning documents. Where this is required the Ministry will adhere to the procedures prescribed by the *Planning Act*.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action uunder the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Land Use Guidelines* is also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of MNR are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There may also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing order.

NOTES

(1) As defined by the ***Canada Land Inventory****.*

(2) As defined in the ***Tourism Act****.*

(3) Base of Operations
Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

- *Provincial park campground — National park campground;*
- *commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;*
- *licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;*
- *cottages owned by the non-resident;*
- *cottages owned by a friend or relative;*
- *crown land — designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas; and,*
- *Crown land — under authorization of a land use permit.*

(4) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become Nature Reserves under the ***Parks Act****, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.*

(5) The existing treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the ***Canadian Constitution*** *will be further defined at future constitutional conferences.*

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

This appendix summarizes the quantitative data generated by the public consultation program that was carried out in conjunction with the development of the *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines*, particular reference is made to Phases I and II.

Complete public consultation binders are available for public review at the District office, the main office public reading room and at the Legislative Library.

1. PHASE I — BACKGROUND INFORMATION

a. Open House Participation

Location — Espanola District Office
Date — February 28, 1980
Attendance — 115 registered guests

b. Distribution of Phase I Documents

Total Distribution — Approximately 250
At Open House — Not Known
At Separate Meetings — Not Known
By Mail — Approximately 200

c. Meetings

Date	Location	Group	Purpose	Attending
June 26/80	Espanola Library	Representatives from the local Natural Resource Industries	Information and work session on Espanola District Land Use Planning Program	10
July 2/80	Espanola Library	Representatives from local government agencies and planning boards	as above	9

Plus — Approximately 20 meetings were held during 1980/81 with special interest groups (i.e. NOTO) and municipalities where the Ministry's Land Use Planning Program was one of the topics of discussion.

2. PHASE II — PROPOSED POLICIES AND PLANNING OPTIONS

a. Open House Participation

Location — Espanola

Date — June 10, 1982

Attendance — 108 registered guests, 120-150 people estimated to be in attendance.

b. Distribution of Phase II documents

Total Number Circulated — 330

At Open House — Not known

At Separate Meetings — Not known

By Mail or Over counter — 265

Total Number of Summaries Circulated — 11,000

c. Meetings

Date	Location	Group	Purpose	Attending
June 29	Manitoulin Secondary School West Bay	Manitoulin Island Planning Board	Discuss Proposed Policies and Plan Options for Espanola District	13 municipal representatives 4 MNR staff
July 5	Espanola District Office	Charlton, Freud, Bear Lake Property Owners	Park Proposals in Phase II Document	14+ 2 MNR staff
August 11	Lake LaCloche Camp	LaCloche Lake Association	Park Proposals in Phase II Document	39+ 2 MNR staff

d. Responses[1]

Written Submissions —	134
Questionnaires —	37
(Total Questionnaires Distributed — Approximately 250)	
File Memos (Verbal Discussion) —	86
Formal Petitions —	2
	414 signatures
	114 signatures
Meetings —	3
In Attendance —	13 municipal representatives
	14 property owners
	39 property owners

(1) This summary does not include the numbers generated from input received after December 31, 1982.

TABLE A-1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION — PHASE II

Input Received by Representative Category and Origin[1]					
Category / Origin	District	Region	Province	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	1	0	0	0	1
Agricultural Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Anglers & Hunters Association Groups	10	2	1	0	13
Commercial Fishing Industry	0	0	1	0	1
Environmental/Parks Associations/Groups	5	2	10	0	17
Forest Industry	3	0	2	0	5
Government Agencies (including Ontario Hydro)	0	0	11	0	11
Individuals	54	16	71	4	145
Mining Industry	2	4	4	0	10
Municipalities (including Chamber of Commerce)	12	0	0	0	12
Native Organizations/ Groups	6	0	0	0	6
Tourist Industry	33	4	4	0	41
Trapping Industry	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	**128**	**28**	**104**	**4**	**264**

[1] *This table does not include the information generated by 2 petitions of 414 and 114 signatures respectively nor that generated from 3 meetings at which 13, 14 and 39 people attended. It does include written requests for the proposed plan document and includes most of the data generated from those letters that went directly to the Minister but that dealt with land and water areas in the Espanola District. It does not include submission information received after December 31, 1982.*

B: designated lake trout lakes

This appendix summarizes the Ministry's rationale and basis for designating specific lake trout lakes in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

1. RATIONALE

Ontario has 2,000 lake trout lakes. This represents the *majority of the world's accessible lake trout lakes*. The Northeastern Administrative Region contains approximately 750 of these.

As a result of their economic importance, attractiveness to sport fishermen and sensitivity to stress, the Ministry investigated ways to protect the lake trout resource.

The initial concern which was raised related to the development of cottage subdivisions and the potential impact of such developments on lake trout lakes in terms of possible environmental degradation and increases in fishing pressure. Concerns were also expressed about the impact of improved access (roads and snowmobiles) on exploitation in these lakes. In addition, the potential impacts of acid precipitation were beginning to be understood.

As a result of these factors, regional policy was developed for the classification of lake trout lakes. This enabled the Ministry to undertake land management and fisheries management efforts in some rational order of priority.

The Ministry was concerned with providing a diversity of angler opportunities. One of those opportunities (a very important one) is the chance to fish lake trout, a species which has become synonymous with clean water and wilderness. It is this image and the diversity of opportunity that makes the Northeastern Region attractive to tourists. Development on a lake is inconsistent with this image.

2. CLASSIFICATION

The lakes have been categorized into A, B and C based on the quality of the fishery and the lake trout habitat in the lake. General considerations used in classifying the lakes are as follows:

Type A lakes

- must have natural reproduction (may be supplemented by stocking);
- should have large area of water under the 18 metre contour (lake trout summer habitat); and,
- should have excellent water quality throughout the water column all year.

Type B lakes

- may have some natural reproduction or may be entirely maintained by planting;
- may have less water volume available for summer lake trout habitat; and,
- may have poorer water quality at some times of year (example, lower pH, some oxygen depletion in late summer, etc.).

Type C lakes

- these lakes have ceased to be managed primarily as lake trout lakes although some lake trout may still be present.

The A and B categories were further divided into A1, A2 and B1, B2 based on land tenure. The A2 and B2 groups are less than 100 percent Crown land.

3. LAND USE APPROACH

All Class A and B lake trout lakes are designated in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

Type A1 and B1 lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. A modified management area will be estabablished on all A1 and B1 lakes.

Type A2 and B2 lakes will be managed for lake trout, but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case-by-case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on

the aquatic habitat, i.e. shoreline setback, etc. A modified management area will be established on all A2 and B2 lakes.

Type C lakes are not designated in the *Land Use Guidelines* and may be considered for other uses as required, such as commercial outpost camp lakes.

TABLE B-1 LAKE TROUT LAKES BY CLASSIFICATION — ESPANOLA DISTRICT

DESIGNATED
A-1 — **100% Crown Ownership of Shoreline**
Excellent Populations of Naturally Reproducing Lake Trout

Lake Name	Township	Lake Name	Township
Acheson	Acheson	Hider	Beebe
Airport	Gervais	Kerr	Dunlop
Alces	Olinyk	Klondyke	Strain
Arrowhead (#26)	Lehman	Lake #42	Foucault
Bagpipe	Alton	Lake #7	Plourde
Barrow	Mandamin	Lake #3	Redden
Bell (#29)	Poncet	Lake #1	Lockeyer
Big Trout (#16)	Fontaine	Lake #21	Olinyk
Bluewater	Craig	Lake #4	Strain
Boumage (Brush)	Fontaine	Little Dennie	Dennie
Charcoal	Ouellette	Little Touch (#55)	Fontaine
Clayton	Gaiashk	Low	Roosevelt
Corner	Gaiashk	Lower Shakwa	Oshell
Dennie	Dennie	McCool	Gaiashk
Dow (#4)	Strain	McGuey	Dunlop
Eleanor	Plourde	Ortona	Lockeyer
Five Star (#56)	Fontaine	Poupore	Lefebvre
Folson	Gerow	Robert	Plourde
Gibson	Monestime	Rushbrook	Ouellette
Gilbert	Gilbert	Russian	Monestime
Grimard	Gaiashk	Savage	Shibananing
		Shakwa	Oshell
		Sinaminda	Gilbert
		Snapshot	Cadeau
		Sportsman	Fontaine
		Squirrel	Dennie
		Star	Poncet
		Wensley	Hotte
		Wiggley	Lehman

DESIGNATED
A-2 — **Some private Shoreline Property**
Excellent Populations of Naturally Reproducing Lake Trout

Lake Name	Township
Batty	Gaiashk
Bear	Roosevelt
Elizabeth	Foster
Helen	Roosevelt
Lac Aux Sables	Lefebvre
Manitou	Bidwell
Mozhabong	Del Villano
Walker	Truman

Continued

TABLE B-1 Continued

DESIGNATED
B-1 — **100% Crown Ownership of Shoreline**
Fair Population of Naturally Reproducing Lake Trout or Excellent Stocked Populations

Lake Name	Township	Lake Name	Township
Archambeau	Poncet	Long (#8)	Fontaine
Barn (#12)	Gervais	Marion	Ouellette
Deschamp	Poncent	McLander	Dunlop
Harold	Poncet	Millen	Mandamin
Jeanne	Beebe	Moon	Monestime
Kettle	Ethel	Nook	Lehman
Lake #13	Gervais	Ringer	Truman
Limit	Ethel	Surveyor	Olinyk
Little Pogmasing	Dennie	Tip Top	Prescott
Little Trout	Fontaine	Upper Bark	Comox
		Wenn	Hotte
		Wrights (#11)	McKinnon

DESIGNATED
B-2 — **Some Private Shoreline Property**
Fair Populations of Naturally Reproducing Lake Trout or Excellent Stocked Populations

Lake Name	Township	Lake Name	Township
East Bull	Boon	Loon	Merritt
Iroquois Bay	North Channel	Madawanson	Strain
Ishmael	Curtin	Panache	Truman
Kecil	Victoria	Rangers	Lehman
Kindle (#56)	Lehman	Round	Harrow
Little Bear	Roosevelt	St. Leonard	Foster

NOT DESIGNATED
C — **Poor Lake Trout Populations**

Lake Name	Township
Alexander	McKinnon
Bellows	Deagle
Florence	Mongowin
Hannah	Curtin
Gough	Gough
Piano	Alton
Whiskey	Gaiashk

C: tourism lakes

Forty-six lakes in the Espanola District have been given special recognition in the *Land Use Guidelines* because of their importance to those commercial tourist operators who offer a remote or wilderness experience.

The main factors involved in selection were:

- identification by an existing operator as a resource from which part of his revenue is derived;
- no existing road access;
- not easily accessible by foot;
- not commonly used by local people during the summer months; and,
- a capacity to support commercial use.

The remoteness of these lakes will be given full consideration when the Ministry is reviewing development programs in their vicinity. The following table outlines the identified lakes:

TABLE C-1 TOURISM LAKES[1]

Lake	Township	Lake	Township
Comox[2]	Comox	Russian	Monestime + Olinyk
Deluge[2]	Ethel + Durban	Ritchie	Monestime
Jasper[2]	Jasper	Poupore[2]	Lefebvre
Fish Hawk	Alton	Tip Top	Plourde + Prescott
Alton[2]	Alton	Little Long	Redden
Piano	Alton	Tower (#57)	Solski
Pogamasing	Lafleche + Dennie	Reynolds	Solski
Little Pogamising	Lafleche + Dennie	"S" (#34)	Solski
Squirrel	Dennie + Lafleche + Del Villano	Acheson	Acheson
Gilden	Dennie + Gilbert	Bell	Poncet
Mile[2]	Del Villano	Deschamp	Poncet
Berst (#97)	Gervais + Beebe	Tiplady	Shibananing
Lidstone[2]	Avis	Tilt	Shibananing
Red Elk[2]	Assef	Wiggly Lake[2]	Lehman
Trevor	Assef	Forestell	Shibananing
Dumbell	Assef	Streich	Shibananing
Boumage	Fontaine	Neumann	Shibananing
Long	Fontaine	Pawson	Gough
Big Trout	Fontaine	Complin	Gough
Five Star	Fontaine		
Frying Pan	Fontaine + Lefebvre		
#42	Foucault		
Airport	Gervais		
Kennedy	Gilbert + Stralak		
Marguerite	Craig + Ouellette		
Alces	Olinyk		
#21	Olinyk		

(1) During the preparation of the Remote Cottage — Tourist Outpost Camp Plan other lakes may be identified and added to this list.

(2) Site of existing outpost camp facilities. Remainder of lakes used for fly-in or boat-in day use — some may be available for facility development in future.

D: areas closed to commercial fishing

Several areas in the Espanola District are closed to commercial fishing. The major areas are:

- that part of Providence Bay of Lake Huron lying northeasterly of a straight line drawn from Providence Point to Simcoe Point;
- that part of Spanish Bay of the North Channel of Lake Huron lying east of a straight line drawn from the western extremity of Buswell Point to the western extremity of Sproule Island and a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned extremity to the western extremity of Landry Point;
- that part of Julia Bay of the North Channel of Lake Huron lying south of a straight line drawn due east from the north boundary of Lot 1 of Concession V of Barrie Island to Janet Head;
- Gore Bay of the North Channel of Lake Huron lying south of a straight line drawn due east from the northern-most extremity of Janet Head;
- McGregor Bay of the North Channel of Lake Huron lying north and east of a straight line drawn from the southwest extremity of McGregor Point to the nearest point on Little Cloche Island;
- Narrow Bay of the North Channel of Lake Huron lying east of a straight line drawn due north from Frazer Point to McGregor Point;
- Strawberry Channel and Sheguiandah Bay of the North Channel of Lake Huron lying south and east of a line drawn from Gibbons Point on Manitoulin Island to the northern extremity of Strawberry Island; thence along the eastern shore of Strawberry Island to East Point; thence in southwesterly direction through the most western extremity of King William Island to the shore of Manitoulin Island;
- that part of Mayes Bay and the North Channel of Lake Huron lying south of a straight line drawn from the most western extremity of Miller Point on Manitoulin Island to the most easterly extremity of Narrow Island; thence along the south shore of Narrow Island to its most western extremity; thence in a straight line to the northwestern extremity of Mackay Point on Manitoulin Island;
- that part of Whitefish Bay of the North Channel of Lake Huron lying east of a straight line drawn from the northern extremity of Hunt Point in Great Cloche Island to Flat Point in McKinnon Township;
- Cloche Channel in the North Channel of Lake Huron;
- South Bay of Lake Huron;
- that part of Lake Huron with 0.8 kilometres from the mouth of South Bay;
- Michael Bay of Lake Huron lying east of a straight line from Michael Point to Hammond Point;
- Thomas Bay of Lake Huron north of a straight line drawn from the southern extremity of Thomas Point through Mayflower Island to the shore of Manitoulin Island;
- that part of the North Channel of Lake Huron lying north of a line drawn from Stony Point on Great Cloche Island to Mary Point on Little Cloche Island to the eastern extremity of Frazer Bay (June 15th to August 31st); and,
- that part of the North Channel of Lake Huron lying north of a line drawn from Stony Point on Great Cloche Island to the most northern extremity of Strawberry Island; thence to Gibbons Point on Manitoulin Island, and thence due north to Great Cloche Island (April 1st to September 30th).

All of these areas are considered to be important for fish production and will contribute substantially to the achievement of the fisheries target. They will be given special consideration in future management programs and during the review of development proposals.

E: small craft harbours

In order to give further support to the recreation principle of the *NGBRR Act*, several small craft harbours in the North Channel (area 8 of the *Espanola District Land Use Guidelines*) have been given a reserve status under the *Public Lands Act*. The major harbours are listed in the following table.

TABLE E-1 SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS — NORTH CHANNEL

Name	Location
John Island Harbour	West End — John Island
Moiles Harbour	East End — John Island
Aird Island Harbour	Northwest Shore — Aird Island
Benjamin Island Harbours	Benjamin Islands
Fox Island Harbours	West End — Fox Island
Clapperton Island Harbour	South Shore-Clapperton Island
Beattie Bay	West Shore-Clapperton Island
Croker Island	West Shore-Croker Island
Cut Knife Cove	East Shore-Bedford Island
Wells Island Harbour	Northwest Shore of Wells Island
East & West Channel Harbour	South Shore-McGregor Island
West Mary Island Harbour	West Mary Island
Browning Harbour	North Shore-Heyword Island
Hole in the Wall Harbour	West End-Badgeley Point
Snug Harbour	South West Shore-Badgeley Point
Portage Cove	East End-Badgeley Point
Narrow Bay	Narrow Bay-East End
The Pool	Baie Fine

F: sensitive areas

There are many definitions of sensitive areas. As an example ... to some a marsh is of great environmental sensitivity, providing many biological and social benefits to the surrounding land and to human populations — to others a marsh is a piece of non-productive wetland that is an obstacle to human developments.

The Ministry of Natural Resources defines sensitive areas as areas that contain features of value to Ministry component programs (i.e. fish and wildlife, forestry, parks, etc.) whose preservation may be the main theme of management.

In the District office there are two documents titled *Sensitive Area Report* and the *Special Features Report* which contain a classification of several dozen site specific features in the Espanola District. When the Ministry is proposing new management activities or reviewing other agency or private sector developments these reports will be referenced. Special consideration will be given to those features whose preservation will assist in the achievement of program objectives and targets.

G: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Land use guidelines once in place, will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed.

For those FMA's which were completed or being negotiated prior to the completion of land use guidelines, some Districts initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations would be generally permitted. They also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. moose habitat), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline MMA's along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Strategic Land Use Plan*, the information provided through the District land use planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area maps and relevant background data was then, normally, made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment the Ministry and the company carried out any necessary revisions to the FMA area if required.

Back-country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines which are recommended for official status as a park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish other than game fish, by means of any hook-line, trolling line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net, or trawl-net.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the Province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Deer Yard
An area having available shelter and food, in which deer are usually found during the winter.

Fur Bearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific District through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Littoral Zone
The relatively shallow area of a lake normally adjacent to the shore that supports the growth of aquatic vegetation.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park
An area incorporating outstanding recreation landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the province, and are protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human andfinancial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest Land
Those lower capability agricultural lands, both forested and open and higher capability lands with existing forest cover, from which the Ministry hopes to achieve their forestry targets.

Productive Forest Land
An area dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Protection Forest
An area wholly or partially covered with woody growth, managed primarily to regulate streamflow, prevent erosion, hold shifting sand, or exert any other beneficial influence.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes Federal, Provincial and municipally-owned lands and lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Recreation Park
An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Resource Management
The control and coordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets, usually of an individual program, (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Succession
The replacement of one plant community by one of a different nature over time.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Waterway Park
An area of outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

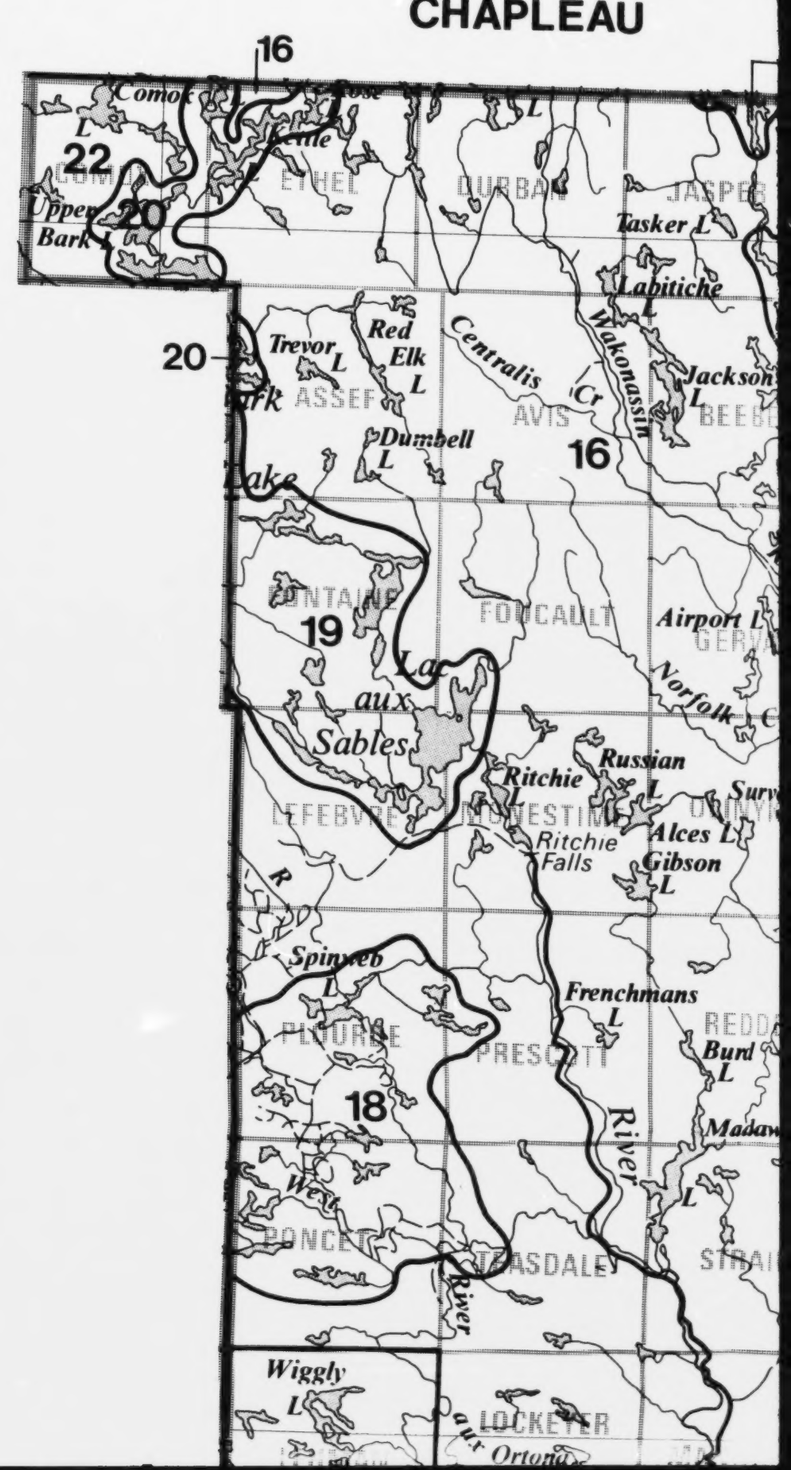
Wilderness Park
A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely, and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience solitude, challenge, and personal integration with nature.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

Map 3
ESPANOLA DISTRICT

Area Designation

8 Resource Management Area



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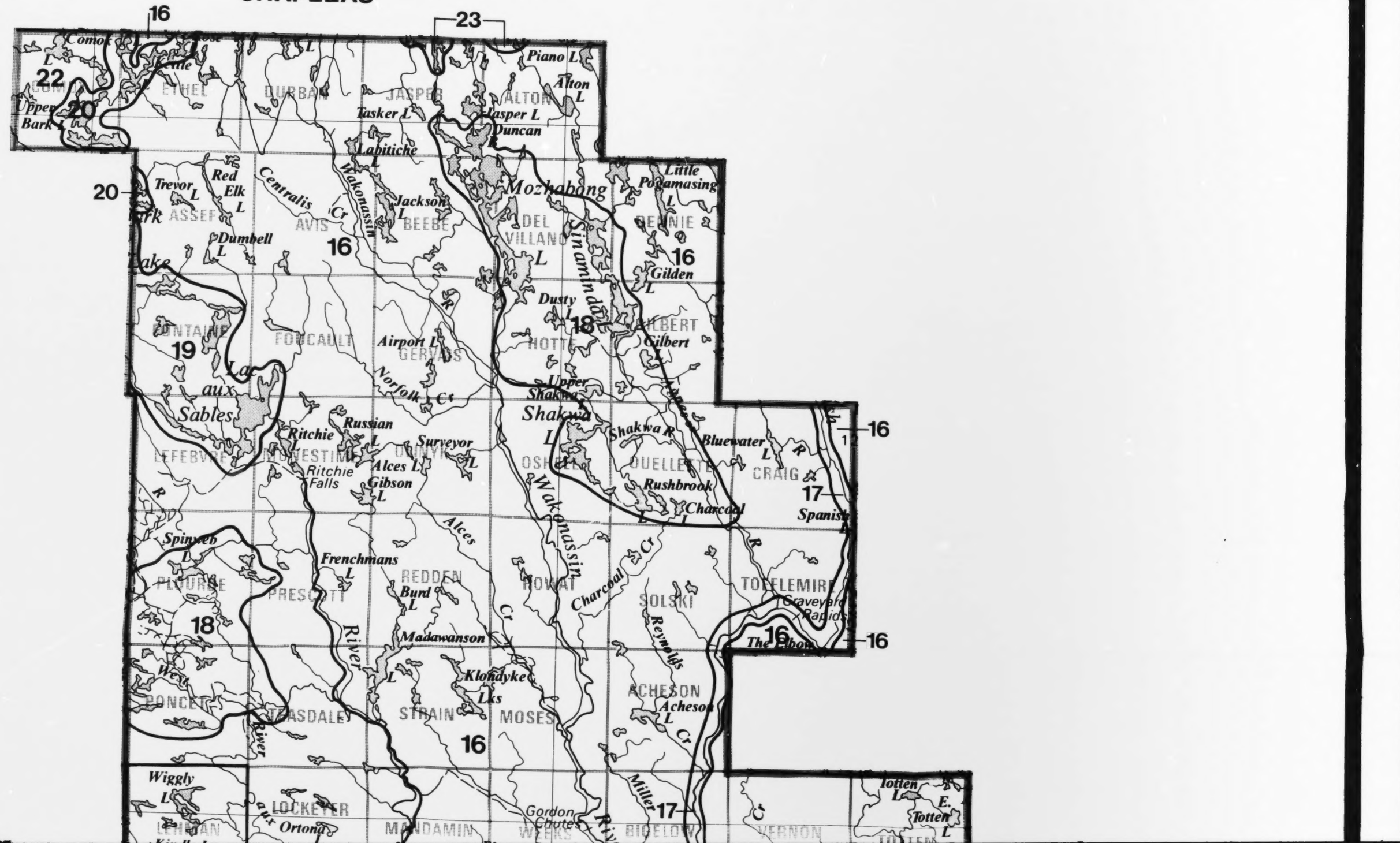

16
23
22
20
Comot L
Piano L
Alton L
Tasker L
Jasper L
Duncan L
Labitiche L
Upper Bark L
Trevor L
Red Elk L
Centralis Cr
Wakonassin R
Jackson L
Mozhabong L
Little Pogamasing L
Dumbell L
Lake
Sinamindad R
Gilden L
Dusty L
18
Airport L
Norfolk Cr
Lac aux Sables
Upper Shakwa L
Shakwa L
Shakwa R
Bluewater L
Ritchie L
Russian L
Surveyor L
Alces L
Gibson L
Ritchie Falls
Rushbrook L
Charcoal L
17
Spanish R
Spinweb L
Alces R
Frenchmans L
Burd L
Charcoal Cr
Graveyard Rapids
Madawanson R
Reynolds Cr
The Elbow
Klondyke Lks
Acheson L
Wiggly L
Miller Cr
Totten L
E. Totten L
aux Ortona R
Gordon Chutes
LEFEBVRE
ROUSSEAU
ETHEL
DURBAN
JASPER
ALTON
DUNNET
OSHEL
DUELLETTE
CRAIG
PIGOURSE
PRESCOTT
REDDEN
HOWAT
SOLSKI
TOWELEMIRE
PONCET
TEASDALE
STRAIN
MOSES
ACHESON
LOCKERBY
MANDAMIN
WERKS
BIGELOW
VERNON
ASSEF
AVIS
BEEBE
DEL VILLANO
DENNIE
FONTAINE
FOUCAULT
GERVAIS
HOTTE
GILBERT

BLIND RIVER

PONCET
WASDALE
Wiggly L
LOCKETER
LEHMAN
Kindle L
aux
Ortona L
Sables
Whiskey
McCool L
Folson L
E. Bull L
Batty L
Lake
GERROW
553
Cameron
CADEAU
Bellows L
Snapshot L
Little Serpent L
Lan L
13
Kecil L
Shedden L
Mt. Victoria
Walford L
Sugar
Walford
Green I
Channel
Aird I
McBean
Frechette
Eagle I
Fox I
8
Benjamin Is
Darch I
Main Passage
Innes
Croker
Clapperton I
Courtney I
Vankoughnet I
Clapperton Channel
Maple Pt
7
Julia Pt
Blackstock Pt
Horace Pt
Cape Robert
Chamberlain Pt
Crescent I
Vidal I
Vidal B
IR20
Meldrum Pt
Meldrum Bay
Meldrum B
Strait
Robb L
IR19
Cockburn Island
COCKBURN I
COCKBURN ISLAND
Tolsma B
Ross Pt
Robinson B
Channel Pt
21

BLIND RIVER

SUDBURY

BUNCE | TEASDALE | STRAIN | MOSES | Acheson L | Cr

16

Wiggly L | River | LOCKETER | Gordon Chutes | Miller | 17 | Cr | Totten L | E. Totten L | Ca

LEHMAN | MANDAMIN | WEEKS | BIGELOW | VERNON | TOTTEN

Kindle L | aux Ortona L | Sables | Millen L | Fleck Cr | River | Cr | Boswell Rapids | 16

Whiskey | McCool L | Folson L | E. Bull L | aux | McLander L | Savage L | Cr | Ministic

Batt L | Lake | GERROW | BOOM | SHIBANING | Kerr L | SPANISH | DUNLOP | PORTER | Big Swan L | HYMAN | Lake | R

553 | Cameron | Hunter L

15 | Sables | Agnew | 13 | High Falls | Nairn

Carthy | CADEAU | TENNYSON | GOUGH | BALDWIN | 3 | NAIRN

Bellows L | Snapshot L | DEAGLE | SHAKESPEARE | Gough | 13 | Meareau Falls | Cameron Falls | Webbwood 665 | 1 | Verne | Wabagishi L

Little Serpent L | 1 | McKerrow

21 | 13 | Kecil L | Espanola | Vermilion L

Shedden L | Mt. Victoria | Walford L | Sugar L | 3 | THE SPANISH RIVER | 14 | Massey | C.P.R. 638 | Brazil L | Anderson Lake | Stratton L | 13 | West B | Walker L

Walford | Apsey L | Lee Valley | Cr | Bass L | Raven L | Hanna

Green I | Channel | 2 | SPANISH | RIVER | Cutler L | Maple | SKINNON | MONGOWEN | Lang L | The Plunge Falls | 12

IR6 Mt. McBean | Sagamok | La | 13 | Evangeline L | West River | Mt. Arabella | Mt. Astrat | 11 | Wilmsville | Lawson Quarry | Th

Aird I | McBean | Frechette I | McBean Harbour | Cloche | Lake | CLOCHE | 11 | White Mtn. | Wanapitei Falls

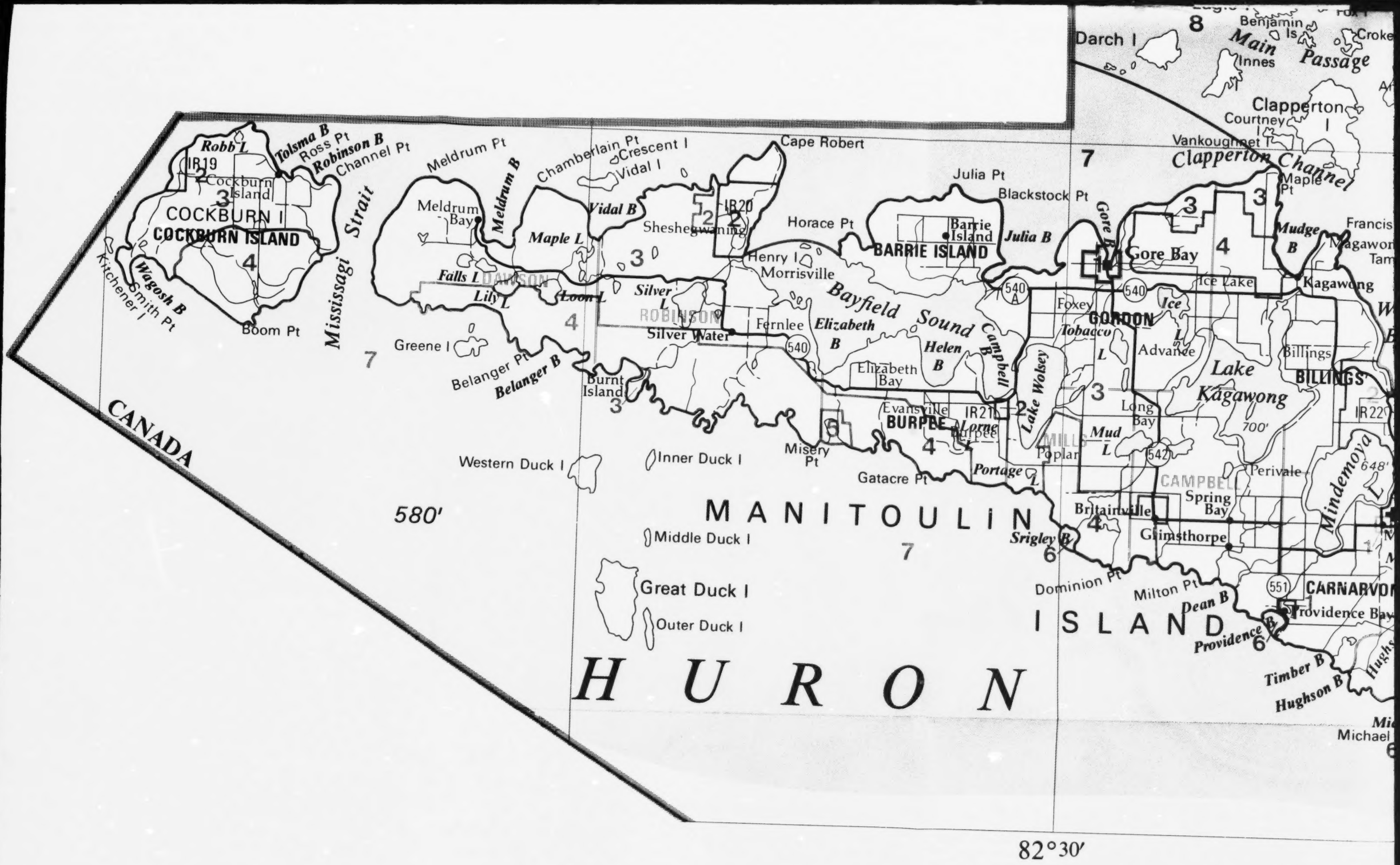
Eagle I | Round Hill | West Knob | 10 | Fox I | 8 | Benjamin Is | Croker I | Darch I | Main Passage | Innes | Bourinot | Ameliroz | Bedford | Bay of Islands | Wells I | Birch Island | IR4 | McGree

Clapperton | Courtney | Vankoughnet I | Bears | Back I | E Rous | Great La Cloche I | Lewis I | Mowrey | 4 | 2 | Vardrope | McGregor Bay

7 | Clapperton Channel | W Rous | Walbrno Ch | 8 | Turner | Little Current 586

Blackstock Pt | Maple Pt | 3 | 3 | Freer Pt | IR2 | 540 | Strawberry Bad

Julia B | Gore B | Mudge B | Francis Pt | Magawong Village


Darch I
Benjamin Is
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Clapperton Channel
Maple Pt
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Magawon
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Robb L
Tolsma B
Ross Pt
Robinson B
Channel Pt
IR19
Cockburn Island
COCKBURN I
COCKBURN ISLAND
Kitchener I
Wagosh B
Smith Pt
Boom Pt
Mississagi Strait
Meldrum Pt
Meldrum Bay
Meldrum B
Chamberlain Pt
Crescent I
Vidal I
Vidal B
Maple L
Falls L
Lily L
Loon L
Silver L
Silver Water
Greene I
Belanger Pt
Belanger B
Burnt Island
Western Duck I
Inner Duck I
Misery Pt
Gatacre Pt
Cape Robert
IR20
Shesheguaning
Horace Pt
Julia Pt
Blackstock Pt
Barrie Island
BARRIE ISLAND
Julia B
Henry I
Morrisville
Fernlee
Elizabeth B
Bayfield Sound
Campbell B
Helen B
Elizabeth Bay
Evansville
IR21
BURPEE
Lorne
Burpee
Lake Wolsey
Mud L
Poplar
Portage L
Gore Bay
Ice Lake
Foxey
GORDON
Tobacco L
Ice L
Advance
Billings
BILLINGS
Lake Kagawong
Long Bay
700'
Perivale
CAMPBELL
Spring Bay
Britainville
Glimsthorpe
Srigley B
Dominion Pt
Milton Pt
Dean B
Providence B
Providence Bay
CARNARVON
Timber B
Hughson B
Michael
Mudge B
Kagawong
Minden L
648'
CANADA
580'
MANITOULIN
ISLAND
HURON
Middle Duck I
Great Duck I
Outer Duck I
82°30'
DAWSON
ROBINSON
MILLS
CAMPBELL
540
540A
542
551
IR22

Darch I
Benjamin Is
Croker I
Main Passage
Innes
Bourinot I
Ameeroz I
Bedford I
Bears
Back I
E Rous I
Great La Cloche I
Bay of Islands
Birch Island
IR4
McGregor Bay
Vardrope I
Moorey
Lewis L
McGregor Bay
Clapperton I
Courtney
Vankoughnet I
Clapperton Channel
W Rous I
Wabuno Ch
Turner
Little Current
586'
Strawberry Bay
Heywood I
Burnt I
Big Burnt I
Squaw I
Maple Pt
Blackstock Pt
Julia Pt
Francis Pt
Freer Pt
IR28
540
Mudge B
Magawong Village
Tamarack Pt
Gore Bay
Julia B
Ice Lake
Kagawong
Perch I
Sheguiandah
Sheguiandah B
Foxey
Ice L
GORDON
Tobacco L
Advance
West Bay
Honora
HOWLAND
Green Bay
Bass L
Pike L
IR24
Turtle L
Billings
Rockville
West Bay
BILLINGS
IR22
Lake Kagawong
700'
Green B
Lake Wolsey
Campbell B
Long Bay
Mud L
Poplar
542
Portage L
Perivale
CAMPBELL
Spring Bay
Britainville
Grimsthorpe
Srigley B
Lindemoya L
648'
551
Big L
Big Lake
Long L
Mindemoya
Martin L
SANDFIELD
Sandfield
Windfall L
Snowville
Rock L
Tehkummah
CARNARVON
Providence Bay
Dominion Pt
Milton Pt
Dean B
Providence B
Timber B
Hughson B
Hughson
Manitou
TEHKUMMAH
The Slash
Michael B
Michael Pt
Walker Pt
South Baymouth
Thomas Pt
Thomas B
Hungerford Pt
Manitou
739'
ASSIGINACK
Manitowaning Bay
Manitowaning
Buzwah
Two O'Clock
Kaboni
Wikwemikongsing
James B
Horsburgh Pt
Sucker L
Hilly Grove
IR26
South Bay
Redrock L
Tamarack Pt
Rabbit I
Wikwemikong
Smith B
Cape Smith
Wall I
Club I
Northeast Pt
Owen Channel
Lonely I
FITZWILLIAM I.
Indian Harbour Pt
Channel
Halfmoon I.
ISLAND
N
82°30'
82°00'

Middle Duck I

Great Duck I

Outer Duck I

HURON

ISLAND

Srigley B

Grimsthorpe

Dominion Pt

Milton Pt

Dean B

Providence B

Providence Bay

CARNARVON

551

Timber B

Hughson B

Michael P

82°30′

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario

Miles 10 0 10

Kilometres 10 0 10

Dominion Pt
Milton Pt
ISLAND
Dean B
Providence B
Providence Bay
551
CARNARVON
Martin L
Windfall L
Sandfield
SANDFIELD
Snowville
Rock L
Tehkummah
68
542
Sucker L
Hilly Grove
James B
Horsburgh Pt
IR26
Timber B
Hughson B
Hughson C
Manitou
TEHKUMMAH
The Slash
South Bay
Rabbit I
Redrock L
Tamarack Pt
Michael B
Michael Pt
Walker Pt
South Baymouth
Thomas Pt
Thomas B
Hungerford Pt
Owen Channel
Wall I
Club I
Lonely I
Northeast Pt
82°30′
82°00′
FITZWILLIAM I.
Indian Harbour Pt.
Fitzwilliam Channel
Halfmoon I.
Yeo I.
Lucas I.
MAIN CHANNEL
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1
2
3
4
6
7

es 10 0 10

ometres 10 0 10

N